painted skulls. . . . Giving the kids sweets, she was, and smiling. . . . Putting religion aside she was a good woman.

"The surf was bad but we got her safe on to a vessel. One more spot of holy ground, where she lies. Aye!

"No, Ma'am, there's nothing special the matter with me. Only, every year I get more tired. I count the steps now, you may say. If they were leading me back over some of my old tracks I'd be content to count them.

"Just a little home backing same as Rhodes had, and de Brazza, and I'd 'a battled through to those head waters. Got in before the French. Open up the Lake Chad road for trading purposes. Ivory and skins and copper. . . .

"That's fine adventurous country where Mahomet meets the cannibals. Aye! Rivers without names and countries without maps. . . .

"When the French became a public nuisance on the West Coast a lot of us old-timers there went up to Nigeria to get away from them. A good many Mahommedan brigands in between. And once I found my little outfit of armed natives being watched by these fellers. They were interested in watching the French troops trying to pot us off across a deep ravine. Aye, for anyone with a bit of imagination, plus rifles, it's a grand bit of country.

"'Tis somewhere up there that George T——'s son disappeared, Nina's brother. After Josef Kariela was killed—the pirate that adopted him when the father died—a good feller to him too—he's supposed to have left the sea and gone into Mahommedan country with the brigands. A lad like George T——'s son when turned back by Providence back to the lap of Nature would naturally turn to arms. 'Tis a gentleman's profession. Aye, it depends on no man's favours.

"'The Brigands of Lake Chad.' 'Twould be a grand title. They used to catch the women going to Fez to the harems. 'The Brigands of Lake Chad.' . . . I sure could have woven some good books if I'd always had the leisure I have now. 'Caravans and Camels' would be snappy. But when you're young you want to be always turning the next cover. Books don't grow when you're following the trail.

"Aye, and behind the Cameroons there's things living we know nothing about. I could 'a' made books about many things. The *Jago-Nini* they say is still in the swamps and rivers. Giant diver it means. Comes out of the water and devours people. Old men'll tell you what their grandfathers saw, but they still believe it's there. Same as the Amali I've always taken it to be. I've seen the Amali's footprint. About the size of a good frying pan in circumference and three claws instead o' five. There are some very big lakes behind the Cameroons. Used to be full of nice seal at one time. *Manga,* they call it. But the *Jago-Nini's* wiped 'em almost out, the old natives say. Pigmy elephants there too, and crocodiles that never kill humans. The natives up there talk of some Big Water. And what I say is they must have come from the Nile.

"What but some great creature like the Amali could account for the broken ivories we used to come across in the so-called elephant cemeteries? Fine old green ivory that's valuable for inlaying wood. Snapped right across in the thickest part and left in splinters. Aye! There's places in Africa where you get visions of primeval force. And not so distant either, as when you picture the prehistorics in Europe and America. I was prospecting one time in Florida at the river mouths for mastodon bones. Nothing handier for phosphates. But 'tis a thing of the dead past there. In Africa the Past has hardly stopped breathing. You get fancies there if you're any sort of a man that's not *homo stultus*. . . . What with the talk of the natives and the sounds you hear at night. And every swamp and mountain cave calling you to come a bit further. There are times when only a river seems safe. No menace in a river. Never still and never silent. Human as a man, and that's why we trust 'em. Aye, the savage'll sing on a river when he'd be trembling on land with the fear of something touching him. Nature's idea for a street—rivers.

"That *amali*. I told you I've seen a drawing of him in those Bushman caves. I chiselled one out whole once and gave it to President Grant for a souvenir. He naturally took a great curiosity in the West Coast, seeing that the Civil War he'd been so busy over had ruined an old trade there.

"Aye, the little fellers that drew those creatures, and manacled slaves and so on I told you about, were not ordinary savages. They sure were paleolithic men from the North. They were remembering things, on those walls. Processions and so on. I bought a nice ivory from them once, carved with leopards and elephants. Nice little fellers, round about four feet and a little over. Shy as buck, until they'd had a good look at you. A living example of the survival of the fittest. Most gifted conjurors in the world. Use flint for weapons. Most harmless race, but they've had to flee from the French rule same as others. They've gone into the Cameroons for safety. Even the Arabs don't know the back of the Cameroons.

"Well, Ma'am, I'll have to finish up what happened to Nina and my friend Peru. It's sure been a bit of refreshment to tell about Africa. I could 'a told what happened to Nina in two chapters, but it wouldn't be literature. Co-ordinate your material, George Bussey says, till there's neither waste nor paucity of interest.

"Came from Lima, that feller. The only feller I couldn't lick at school. 'Twas silver mines made him rich. I could lick Johnny Greeley, though. . . .

"Aye, we must get our love interest in. Supposing something happened to me and I hadn't finished it. 'Twould sure be a disappointment to those who look forward to the love-light. If I'd been in love with her myself 'twould 'a' come easier. But there was always little Annie K——— at the back of my mind. Peru having Inca blood, he'd naturally understand a girl like Nina. Lancashire held me, where love was concerned."

Aloysius Horn

A
STAR BOOK

TRADER HORN

Being the Life and
Works of

ALFRED ALOYSIUS HORN

the works written by himself at the age
of seventy-three
and the life, with such of his philosophy
as is the gift of
age and experience taken down here
and edited by

ETHELREDA LEWIS

With a Foreword by John Galsworthy

GARDEN CITY PUBLISHING CO., INC.
GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK 1927.

Cryptozo'gia, n°5, octobre 1996

savants académiques de nombreux pays - l'Afrique du Sud, l'Allemagne, la Belgique, la Bulgarie, le Canada, la Chine Populaire, les Etats-Unis, la France, le Royaume-Uni et l'U.R.S.S. - a fondé à Washington, dans locaux de la Smithsonian Institution, l'International Society of Cryptozoology, dont Heuvelmans, en tant que «Père» reconnu de la Cryptozoologie a, bien entendu, été élu président. Depuis le siège de l'I.S.C.a été transféré à Tucson en Arizona.

Outre un bulletin trimestriel, l'I.S.C. publie chaque année un journal scientifique, Cryptozoology, pour lequel Heuvelmans rédige en anglais les textes fondamentaux sur sa définition, son histoire, ses sources d'informations, ses méthodes d'investigations, et ses nombreux objectifs : près de 150 formes animales énigmatiques.

Depuis1988, le Centre de Cryptozoologie a été transféré de Dordogne au Vésinet, dans la banlieue parisienne.

En 1990, Heuvelmans a été fait membre d'honneur de l'Association cryptozoologique soviétique qui venait d'être fondée : elle est devenue en 1992 l'Association cryptozoologique de Russie.

La publication en anglais des oeuvres cryptozoologiques complètes de Bernard Heuvelamns (10 volumes) a été entreprise au début 1996 par Kegan Paul International

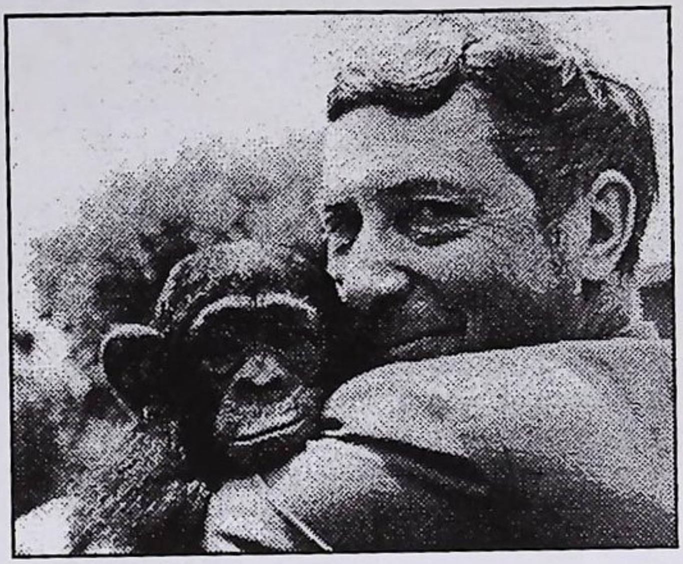
Le ver était dans le fruit

Par Michel Raynal

«En ce qui concerne mes relations épistolaires avec Bernard Heuvelmans, c'est une longue histoire...On me pose d'ailleurs souvent la question : « Comment êtes-vous devenu cryptozoologue ? «, à quoi je puis répondre ce qui suit...

J'ai toujours été passionné de zoologie, et le premier livre que j'ai lu dans l'immense bibliothèque de mon oncle était un ouvrage de paléontologie. Mon adolescence fut marquée par les lectures scientifiques, la littérature policière et de science-fiction, et une fascination pour les énigmes les plus diverses, depuis 1'Atlantide jusqu'au suaire de Turin.

Après des études universitaires en biochimie, je dus effectuer mon service militaire en 1975, occasion propice à de nouvelles et fructueuses lectures, quand on sait l'inaction à laquelle est contraint le bidasse hors les périodes de manoeuvres et d'ordre serré (dont j'étais d'ailleurs régulièrement exempté : du «haut» de mes 1,59 m, j'étais le plus petit d'une compagnie de 63 hommes, qui ne pouvait défiler que par colonnes de 6, donc à 60 ou 66 !). C'est à cette occasion que je tombai sur trois gros ouvrages d'Heuvelmans : L'homme Néanderthal est toujours vivant (publié en 1974), Le grand-serpent-de-mer (réédité en 1975) et Dans le sillage des monstres marins, le Kraken et le Poulpe Colossal (réédité la même année), qui synthétisaient en somme la rigueur scientifique à laquelle j'étais (et suis plus que jamais attaché, et mon intérêt pour le mystère.



Dès lors, le ver était dans le fruit, et c'est en juillet 1977 que je commençai à correspondre avec Heuvelmans, à la suite de son passage à la télévision dans un magazine animalier : dans ma première lettre, je lui faisais part de mon sentiment sur l'affaire du prétendu plésiosaure du Zuiyo Maru, qui défrayait alors la chronique. Alors que des chercheurs éminents (y compris du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle) déliraient complètement sur cette carcasse qu'un chalutier japonais venait de pêcher au large de la Nouvelle-Zélande, je n'y voyais pour ma part qu'une « n-ième réédition de l'affaire de la bête de Stronsa «, à savoir un requin en décomposition (laquelle a pour effet de lui donner une allure de plésiosaure, comme dans le cas de l'échouage de Stronsa en 1808), ce qui fut effectivement vérifié par des analyses ultérieures. Chose amusante, Heuvelmans utilisa à son profit cette expression dans sa propre correspondance, notamment avec Jean-Jacques Barloy, comme en témoignent les écrits de ce dernier (voir par exemple Serpent de mer et monstres aquatiques, Genève, Famot-Beauval, 1978).

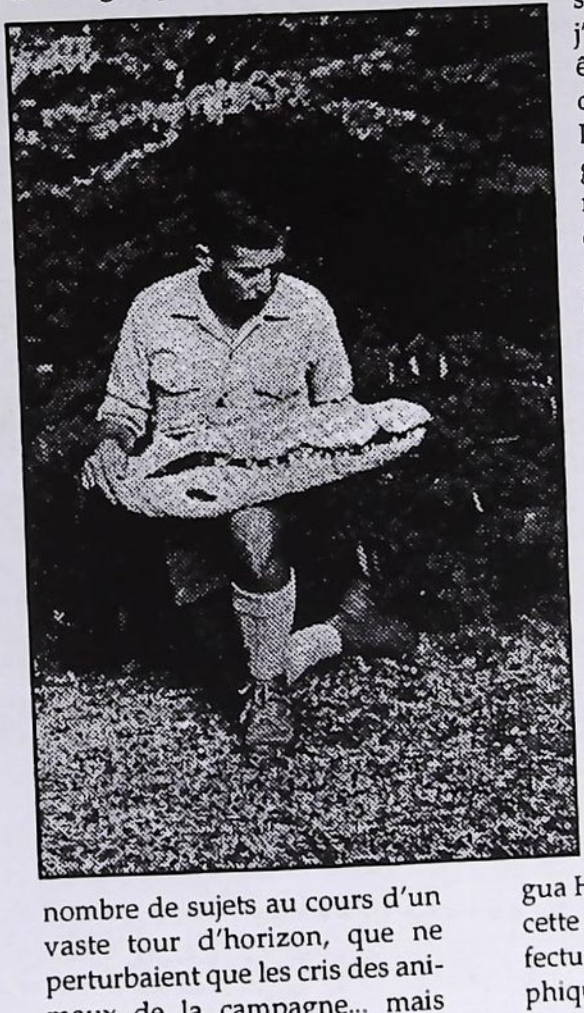
Je faisais également remarquer, dans cette première lettre, que les divers rapports sur des monstres aquatiques africains (lau, mokele-mbembe, dingonek, etc.) se rapportaient à mon avis à des animaux non apparentés, leur portrait-robot révélant des différences irréconciliables : en réponse, Heuvelmans m'informait qu'il parvenait désormais à la même conclusion, déjà amorcée du reste dans son ouvrage Sur la piste des bêtes ignorées en 1955 (qu'à ma grande déception je n'avais encore pas trouvé, ni chez un bouquiniste ni en bibliothèque, et qu'il me conseillait de lire au plus vite); et il m'annonçait la prochaine parution de son ouvrage Les derniers dragons d'Afriqne (effectivement publié en 1978) qui devait éclaircir considérablement ce dossier.

Faut-il le dire, ayant sans doute détecté un potentiel certain à travers la lecture de la lettre de cet admirateur alors narbonnais, Heuvelmans encouragea vivement son auteur à poursuivre une correspondance assidue.

Suivirent alors des échanges de documents sur les sujets les plus divers: un oiseau aptère inconnu observé aux îles Marquises (cf : Cryptozoologia n°2 , 1984-85) une représentation d'un ours incongru parmi la faune d'Afrique du Nord sur une mosaique romaine à Volubilis (Maroc) - de toute évidence l'énigmatique ours de l'Atlas; des représentations de proboscidiens non moins incongrus dans l'art précolombien (dossier dont j'ai pu mesurer depuis lors toute la complexité, car il se nourrit à plusieurs origines : survivance tardive du mastodon, influences diffusionnistes en Amérique Centrale, etc.); une photo d'un arc et de flèches attribués à des hominoïdes non-identifiés des forêts du Kenya; et bien d'autres encore...

C'est appuyé sur des béquilles que je rencontrai Heuvelmans pour la première fois.

Notre correspondance se poursuivit ainsi jusqu'à l'été 1981, quand Heuvelmans m'invita dans son Centre de Cryptozoologie, alors à Verlhiac (Dordogne). Je venais alors d'être opéré d'une maladie osseuse du fémur gauche et c'est appuyé sur des béquilles que je rencontrai Heuvelmans pour la première fois. C'est dans cette ferme périgourdine aménagée en vrai musée de la cryptozoologie, que nous abordâmes nombre de sujets au cours d'un vaste tour d'horizon, que ne perturbaient que les cris des animaux de la campagne... mais aussi des singes hurleurs d'Alika Lindberg, plus appropriés à nos discussions sur les primates encore inconnus de la science.



Cette rencontre donna une nouvelle impulsion à ma passion pour la «scie
maux cachés». Po
de cryptozoologie
alors, cette visite fu
élément de motiv
Dans cette caverr
de la cryptozc
archives étaient rig
classées par régic
phique, puis par s
ordre chronologic
tion. Quant aux f
graphiques et ana
en fiches des tém
étaient rangés d
tiroirs qui n'aura
au Muséum ; air
tant, Heuvelmans
de retrouver n'
document. La
cryptozoologiqu
centaine d'ouvı
sionnait l
j'étais, plu
être que
de classe
La biblic
gique p
riche en
occupait
pièce e
diverses
étaient e
comme u
yéti, m
défense
un mou
de gigar
fiente de
autres re

Cette
ment de
sif pour
«carrière
cryptoz
devenir
Encou
conseils
gua Heuvelma
cette mémora
fectuai des rec
phiques de p
sées, et com
mes premie
nombre de d
logiques, ma
ment sur les
grand public
Cryptozoolo

A new small-bodied hominin from the Late Pleistocene of Flores, Indonesia

P. Brown[1], **T. Sutikna**[2], **M. J. Morwood**[1], **R. P. Soejono**[2], **Jatmiko**[2], **E. Wayhu Saptomo**[2] **& Rokus Awe Due**[2]

[1]*Archaeology & Palaeoanthropology, School of Human & Environmental Studies, University of New England, Armidale, New South Wales 2351, Australia*
[2]*Indonesian Centre for Archaeology, Jl. Raya Condet Pejaten No. 4, Jakarta 12001, Indonesia*

Currently, it is widely accepted that only one hominin genus, *Homo*, was present in Pleistocene Asia, represented by two species, *Homo erectus* and *Homo sapiens*. Both species are characterized by greater brain size, increased body height and smaller teeth relative to Pliocene *Australopithecus* in Africa. Here we report the discovery, from the Late Pleistocene of Flores, Indonesia, of an adult hominin with stature and endocranial volume approximating 1 m and $380\,cm^3$, respectively—equal to the smallest-known australopithecines. The combination of primitive and derived features assigns this hominin to a new species, *Homo floresiensis*. The most likely explanation for its existence on Flores is long-term isolation, with subsequent endemic dwarfing, of an ancestral *H. erectus* population. Importantly, *H. floresiensis* shows that the genus *Homo* is morphologically more varied and flexible in its adaptive responses than previously thought.

The LB1 skeleton was recovered in September 2003 during archaeological excavation at Liang Bua, Flores[1]. Most of the skeletal elements for LB1 were found in a small area, approximately $500\,cm^2$, with parts of the skeleton still articulated and the tibiae flexed under the femora. Orientation of the skeleton in relation to site stratigraphy suggests that the body had moved slightly down slope before being covered with sediment. The skeleton is extremely fragile and not fossilized or covered with calcium carbonate. Recovered elements include a fairly complete cranium and mandible, right leg and left innominate. Bones of the left leg, hands and feet are less complete, while the vertebral column, sacrum, scapulae, clavicles and ribs are only represented by fragments. The position of the skeleton suggests that the arms are still in the wall of the excavation, and may be recovered in the future. Tooth eruption, epiphyseal union and tooth wear indicate an adult, and pelvic anatomy strongly supports the skeleton being that of a female. On the basis of its unique combination of primitive and derived features we assign this skeleton to a new species, *Homo floresiensis*.

Description of *Homo floresiensis*

Order Primates Linnaeus, 1758
Suborder Anthropoidea Mivart, 1864
Superfamily Hominoidea Gray, 1825
Family Hominidae Gray, 1825
Tribe Hominini Gray, 1825
Genus *Homo* Linnaeus, 1758
Homo floresiensis sp. nov.

Etymology. Recognizing that this species has only been identified on the island of Flores, and a prolonged period of isolation may have resulted in the evolution of an island endemic form.

Holotype. LB1 partial adult skeleton excavated in September 2003. Recovered skeletal elements include the cranium and mandible, femora, tibiae, fibulae and patellae, partial pelvis, incomplete hands and feet, and fragments of vertebrae, sacrum, ribs, scapulae and clavicles. The repository is the Centre for Archaeology, Jakarta, Indonesia.

Referred material. LB2 isolated left mandibular P_3. The repository is the Centre for Archaeology, Jakarta, Indonesia.

Localities. Liang Bua is a limestone cave on Flores, in eastern Indonesia. The cave is located 14 km north of Ruteng, the provincial capital of Manggarai Province, at an altitude of 500 m above sea level and 25 km from the north coast. It occurs at the base of a limestone hill, on the southern edge of the Wae Racang river valley. The type locality is at 08° 31′ 50.4″ south latitude 120° 26′ 36.9″ east longitude.

Horizon. The type specimen LB1 was found at a depth of 5.9 m in Sector VII of the excavation at Liang Bua. It is associated with calibrated accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) dates of approximately 18 kyr and bracketed by luminescence dates of 35 ± 4 kyr and 14 ± 2 kyr. The referred isolated left P_3 (LB2) was recovered just below a discomformity at 4.7 m in Sector IV, and bracketed by a U-series date of 37.7 ± 0.2 kyr on flowstone, and 20 cm above an electron-spin resonance (ESR)/U-series date of 74^{+14}_{-12} kyr on a *Stegodon* molar.

Diagnosis. Small-bodied bipedal hominin with endocranial volume and stature (body height) similar to, or smaller than, *Australopithecus afarensis*. Lacks masticatory adaptations present in *Australopithecus* and *Paranthropus*, with substantially reduced facial height and prognathism, smaller postcanine teeth, and posteriorly orientated infraorbital region. Cranial base flexed. Prominent maxillary canine juga form prominent pillars, laterally separated from nasal aperture. Petrous pyramid smooth, tubular and with low relief, styloid process absent, and without vaginal crest. Superior cranial vault bone thicker than *Australopithecus* and similar to *H. erectus* and *H. sapiens*. Supraorbital torus arches over each orbit and does not form a flat bar as in Javan *H. erectus*. Mandibular P_3 with relatively large occlusal surface area, with prominent protoconid and broad talonid, and either bifurcated roots or a mesiodistally compressed Tomes root. Mandibular P_4 also with Tomes root. First and second molar teeth of similar size. Mandibular coronoid process higher than condyle, and the ramus has a posterior orientation. Mandibular symphysis without chin and with a posterior inclination of the symphysial axis. Posteriorly inclined alveolar planum with superior and inferior transverse tori. Ilium with marked lateral flare. Femur neck long relative to head diameter, the shaft circular and without pilaster, and there is a high bicondylar angle. Long axis of tibia curved and the midshaft has an oval cross-section.

Description and comparison of the cranial and postcranial elements

Apart from the right zygomatic arch, the cranium is free of substantial distortion (Figs 1 and 2). Unfortunately, the bregmatic region, right frontal, supraorbital, nasal and subnasal regions were damaged when the skeleton was discovered. To repair post-mortem

©2004 Nature Publishing Group

pressure cracks, and stabilize the vault, the calvarium was dismantled and cleaned endocranially before reconstruction. With the exception of the squamous suture, most of the cranial vault sutures are difficult to locate and this problem persists in computed tomography (CT) scans. As a result it is not possible to locate most of the standard craniometric landmarks with great precision.

The LB1 cranial vault is long and low. In comparison with adult *H. erectus* (including specimens referred to as *Homo ergaster* and *Homo georgicus*) and *H. sapiens* the calvarium of LB1 is extremely small. Indices of cranial shape closely follow the pattern in *H. erectus* (Supplementary Table 1). For instance, maximum cranial breadth is in the inflated supramastoid region, and the vault is broad relative to its height. In posterior view the parietal contour is similar to *H. erectus* but with reduced cranial height[2,3]. Internal examination of the neurocranium, directly and with CT scan data, indicates that the brain of LB1 had a flattened platycephalic shape, with greatest breadth across the temporal lobes and reduced parietal lobe development compared with *H. sapiens*. The cranial base angle (basion–sella–foramen caecum) of 130° is relatively flexed in comparison with both *H. sapiens* (mean 137°–138° (refs 4, 5)) and Indonesian *H. erectus* (Sambungmacan 4 141° (ref. 6)). Other small-brained hominins, for instance STS 5 *Australopithecus africanus*, have the primitive less-flexed condition.

The endocranial volume, measured with mustard seed, is

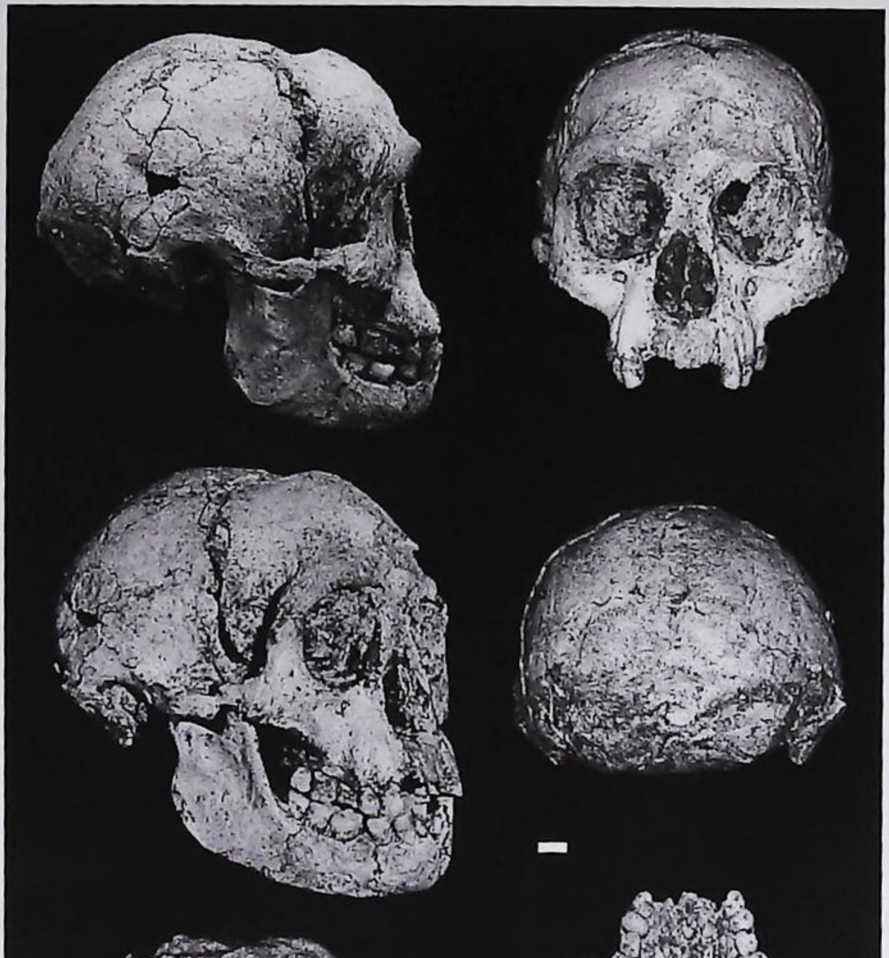


Figure 1 The LB1 cranium and mandible in lateral and three-quarter views, and cranium in frontal, posterior, superior and inferior views. Scale bar, 1 cm.

©2004 Nature Publishing Group

380 cm^3, well below the previously accepted range for the genus *Homo*[7] and equal to the minimum estimates for *Australopithecus*[8]. The endocranial volume, relative to an indicator of body height (maximum femur length 280 mm), is outside the recorded hominin normal range (Fig. 3). Medially, laterally and basally, the cranial vault bone is thick and lies within the range of *H. erectus* and *H. sapiens*[9,10] (Supplementary Table 1 and Fig. 2). Reconstruction of the cranial vault, and CT scans, indicated that for most of the cranial vault the relative thickness of the tabular bone and diploë are similar to the normal range in *H. erectus* and *H. sapiens*. In common with *H. erectus* the vault in LB1 is relatively thickened posteriorly and in areas of pneumatization in the lateral cranial base. Thickened vault bone in LB1, relative to that in *Australopithecus* and early *Homo*[2], results in a substantially reduced endocranial volume in comparison to Plio-Pleistocene hominins with similar external vault dimensions.

The occipital of LB1 is strongly flexed, with an occipital curvature angle of 101° (Supplementary Information), and the length of the nuchal plane dominates over the occipital segment. The occipital torus forms a low extended mound, the occipital protuberance is not particularly prominent compared with Indonesian *H. erectus* and there is a shallow supratoral sulcus. The endinion is positioned 12 mm inferior to the inion, which is within the range of *H. erectus* and *Australopithecus*[10]. Compared with *Australopithecus* and early *Homo*[2] the foramen magnum is narrow (21 mm) relative to its length (28 mm), and mastoid processes are thickened mediolaterally and are relatively deep (20.5 mm). In common with Asian, and some African, *H. erectus* a deep fissure separates the mastoid process from the petrous crest of the tympanic[10,11]. Bilaterally there is a recess between the tympanic plate and the entoglenoid pyramid. These two traits are not seen in modern humans, and show varied levels of development in Asian and African *H. erectus* and Pliocene hominins[10]. The depth and breadth of the glenoid fossae and angulation of the articular eminence are within the range of variation in *H. sapiens*. The inferior surface of the petrous pyramid has numerous similarities with Zhoukoudian *H. erectus*[12], with a smooth tubular external surface as in chimpanzees, and a constricted foramen lacerum. Styloid processes and vaginal crests are not present.

The temporal lines approach to within 33 mm of the coronal suture and have a marked posterior extension. There are no raised angular tori as is common in *H. erectus*[10] and some terminal Pleistocene Australians, and no evidence of parietal keeling. Posteriorly there is some asymmetrical obelionic flattening and CT scans indicate that the parietals reduce in thickness in this slightly depressed area (Fig. 2). A principal component analysis (PCA) of five cranial vault measurements separates LB1, STS5 (*A. africanus*) and KNM-ER 1813 (early *Homo*) from other hominin calvaria in size and shape. Shape, particularly height and breadth relationships, placed LB1 closest to ER-3883, ER-3733 and Sangiran 2 *H. erectus* (Supplementary Fig. 1).

The face of LB1 lacks most of the masticatory adaptations evident in *Australopithecus* and its overall morphology is similar to members of the genus *Homo*[2,3]. In comparison with *Australopithecus*, tooth dimensions and the alveolar segment of the maxillae are greatly reduced, as are facial height and prognathism. The facial skeleton is dominated by pronounced canine juga, which form prominent pillars lateral to the nasal aperture. However, these are distinct from the anterior pillars adjacent to the nasal aperture in *A. africanus*[2,3]. The infraorbital fossae are deep with large infraorbital foramina, the orbits have a particularly arched superior border and a volume of 15.5 cm^3 (ref. 13). On the better preserved right-hand side, the supraorbital torus arches over the orbit and does not form a straight bar, with bulbous laterally projecting trigones, as in Indonesian *H. erectus*[11]. The preserved section of the right torus only extends medially slightly past mid-orbit, and the morphology of the glabella region and medial torus is unknown. In facial view the zygo-maxillary region is medially deep relative to facial height, and the inferior border of the malars are angled at 55° relative to the coronal plane. In lateral view the infraorbital region is orientated posteriorly as in other members of the genus *Homo*, rather than the more vertical orientation in *A. africanus*[2,3]. The root of the maxillary zygomatic process is centred above the first molar, and the incisive canal is relatively large and has an anterior location, contrasting with African and Javan *H. erectus*. In lateral view, curvature of the frontal squama is more similar to African early *Homo* and Dmanisi *H. ergaster*[3,14] than it is to the Javan hominins. The frontal squama is separated from the supraorbital torus by a supraorbital sulcus. In the middle third of the frontal there is a slight sagittal keel, extending into the remains of a low, broad prebregmatic eminence. On the midfrontal squama there is a circular healed lesion, probably the remains of a depressed fracture, which is about 15 mm across.

The mandible is complete, apart from some damage to the right condyle (Fig. 4) and combines features present in a variety of Pliocene and Pleistocene hominins. Post-mortem breaks through the corpus at the right P_3 and M_2, and the left canine have resulted in some lateral distortion of the right ramus. There is a strong Curve of

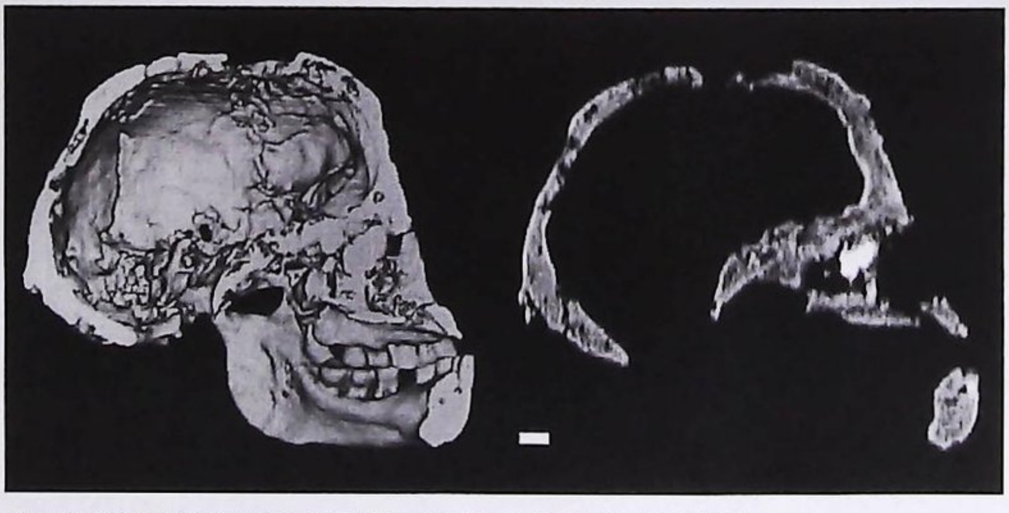


Figure 2 Rendered three-dimensional and individual midsagittal CT section views of the LB1 cranium and mandible. Scale bar, 1 cm.

©2004 Nature Publishing Group

Spee. The ramus root inserts on the corpus above the lateral prominence, and in lateral aspect obscures the distal M_3. The ramus is broadest inferiorly, slopes slightly posteriorly and is thickened medio-laterally, and the coronoid process is higher than the condyle. The right condyle has a maximum breadth of 18 mm. There is a narrow and shallow extramolar sulcus and moderate lateral prominence. The anterior portion of the corpus is rounded and bulbous and without a chin. In the posterior symphyseal region the alveolar planum inclines postero-inferiorly, there is a moderate superior torus, deep and broad diagastric fossa, and the inferior transverse torus is low and rounded rather than shelf-like (Fig. 4). There is a strong posterior angulation of the symphyseal axis, and the overall morphology of the symphysis is very similar to LH4 *A. afarensis* and unlike Zhoukoudian and Sangiran *H. erectus*. There are bilaterally double mental foramina, with the posterior foramina smaller and located more inferiorly. Double mental foramina are common in Indonesian *H. erectus*[15]. While the mandibular dental arch is narrow anteriorly, and long relative to its breadth, the axis of P_3–M_3 is laterally convex rather than straight (Fig. 4).

The right P_4 is absent and the alveolus completely fused, the left P_4 was lost after death, and CT scans indicate that the maxillary right M^3 was congenitally absent. The relatively small and conical alveolus for the missing left M^3 suggests that it had a much smaller crown than M^1 and M^2. Size, spacing and angulation of the maxillary incisor alveoli, and absence of a mesial facet on the canines suggest that incisor I^2 was much smaller than I^1, and there may have been a diastema. Occlusal wear has removed details of cusp and fissure morphology from most of the maxillary and mandibular teeth. The canines have worn down to a relatively flat surface and there would have been an edge-to-edge bite anteriorly. Interproximal wear is pronounced and in combination with the loss of crown height means that mesio-distal crown dimensions convey little phylogenetic information. With the exception of P_3 the size and morphology of the mandibular teeth follow the pattern in *H. erectus* and *H. sapiens* (Fig. 5, Supplementary Table 2). There is not a great deal of difference between the size of the molar teeth in each quadrant, and the size sequence for both mandibular and maxillary teeth is $M1 \geq M2 > M3$. Using the megadontial quotient as a measure of relative tooth size[16], and substituting P_3 crown area for the missing P_4s, LB1 is megadont (1.8) relative to *H. sapiens* (0.9) and *H. ergaster* (0.9), but not *H. habilis* (1.9) (ref. 8) (Supplementary Information). The P_3s have a relatively great occlusal surface area (molariform) and when unworn had a prominent protoconid and broad talonid. Both P_3s have bifurcated roots and the alveolus for the left P_4 indicates a mesiodistally compressed, broad Tomes' root. A larger, less worn, isolated left P_3 from the deposit (LB2) has a more triangular occlusal outline, and a Tomes' root (Supplementary Fig. 2). Mandibular P_3s and P_4s with similar crown and root morphology have been recorded for *Australopithecus* and early *Homo*[17,18], and some Indonesian *H. erectus* mandibular premolars also have bifurcated or Tomes' roots[15]. Unusually, both maxillary P^4s are rotated parallel to the tooth row, a trait that seems to be unrecorded in any other hominin. Maxillary canines and P^3s have long roots and very prominent juga. The P^3 juga are emphasized by the rotation of the adjacent P^4 roots.

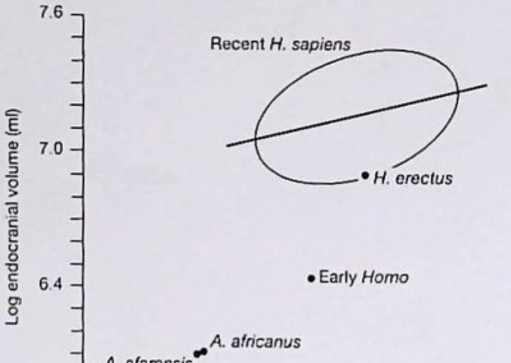


Figure 3 Relationship between endocranial volume and femur length in LB1, *A. afarensis*, *A. africanus*, early *Homo* sp., *H. erectus* and modern *H. sapiens*. Modern human data, with least squares regression line and 95% confidence ellipse, from a global sample of 155 individuals collected by P.B. Details of the hominin samples are in the Supplementary Information.

The pelvic girdle is represented by a right innominate, with damage to the iliac crest and pubic region, and fragments of the sacrum and left innominate. The right innominate, which is undistorted, has a broad greater sciatic notch suggesting that LB1 is a female (Fig. 6). In common with all bipedal hominins, the iliac blade is relatively short and wide[19]; however, the ischial spine is not particularly pronounced. Compared with modern humans the LB1 ilium has marked lateral flare, and the blade would have projected

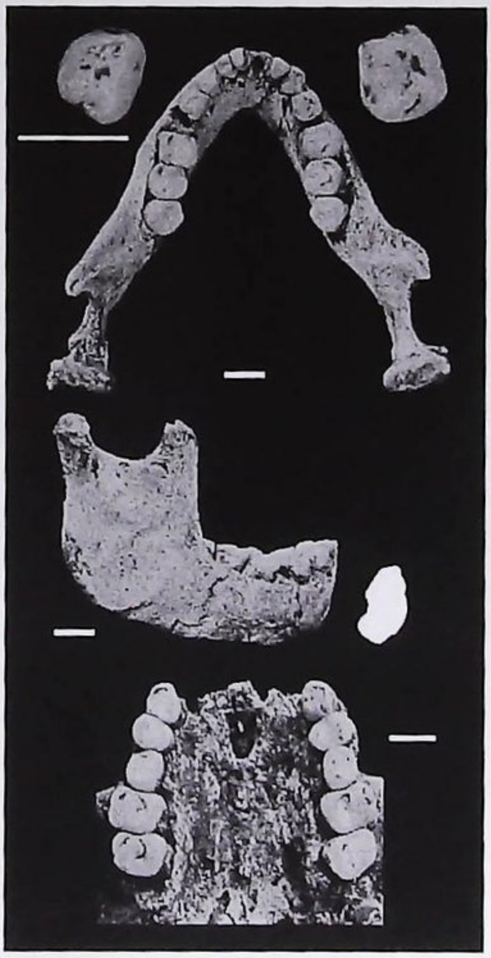


Figure 4 Right lateral and occlusal views of the LB1 mandible, sagittal profile of the symphysis, occlusal view of the mandibular dentition and occlusal views of the mandibular premolars. Scale bars, 1 cm.

©2004 Nature Publishing Group

more laterally from the body, relative to the plane of the acetabulum. The left acetabulum is of circular shape, and has a maximum width of 36 mm.

Apart from damage to the lateral condyle and distal shaft, the right femur is complete and undistorted (Fig. 7). The overall anatomy of the femur is most consistent with the broad range of variation in *H. sapiens*, with some departures that may be the result of the allometric effects of very small body size. The femur shaft is relatively straight, and areas of muscle attachment, including the linea aspera, are not well developed. In contrast with some examples of Asian and African *H. erectus*, the femora do not have reduced medullary canals[20]. On the proximal end, the lesser trochanter is extremely prominent and the strong development of the intertrochanteric crest is similar to *H. sapiens* rather than the flattened intertrochanteric area in *Australopithecus* and *H. erectus* (KNM-ER 1481A, KNM-WT 15000). The biomechanical neck length is 55.5 mm and the neck is long relative to the femoral head diameter (31.5 mm), as is common to both *Australopithecus* and early *Homo*[19]. The neck–head junction is 31.5 mm long, with a shaft–neck angle of 130°, and the femur neck is compressed anteroposteriorly (Fig. 7). Several indices of femoral size and shape, for example the relationship between femoral head size and midshaft circumference (66 mm), and femur length and sub-trochanteric shaft size[21], fall within the chimpanzee and australopithecine range of variation. The femur shaft does not have a pilaster, is circular in cross-section, and has cross-sectional areas of 370 mm^2 at the midshaft and 359 mm^2 at the midneck. It is therefore slightly more robust than the best-preserved small-bodied hominin femur of similar length (AL288-1; ref. 21). Distally there is a relatively high bicondylar angle of 14°, which overlaps with that found in *Australopithecus*[22].

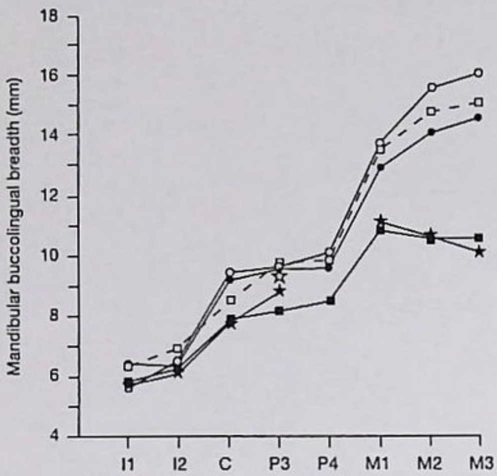


Figure 5 Mean buccolingual tooth crown breadths for mandibular teeth in *A. afarensis* (filled circles), *A. africanus* (open circles), early *Homo* sp. (open squares), modern *H. sapiens* (filled squares), LB1 (filled stars) and LB2 (open stars). There are no mandibular P$_4$s preserved for LB1. Data for *Australopithecus* and early *Homo* are from ref. 49. Modern human data from a global sample of 1,199 individuals collected by P.B.

The right tibia is complete apart from the tip of the medial malleolus (Fig. 7). Its most distinctive feature, apart from its small size (estimated maximum length 235 mm, bicondylar breadth 51.5 mm) and the slight curvature in the long axis, is a shaft that is oval in cross-section (midshaft 347 mm^2), without a sharp anterior border, and relatively thickened medio-laterally in the distal half. The relationship between the midshaft circumference and the length of the tibia is in the chimpanzee range of variation and distinct from *Homo*[21].

Additional evidence of a small-bodied adult hominin is provided by an unassociated left radius shaft, without the articular ends, from

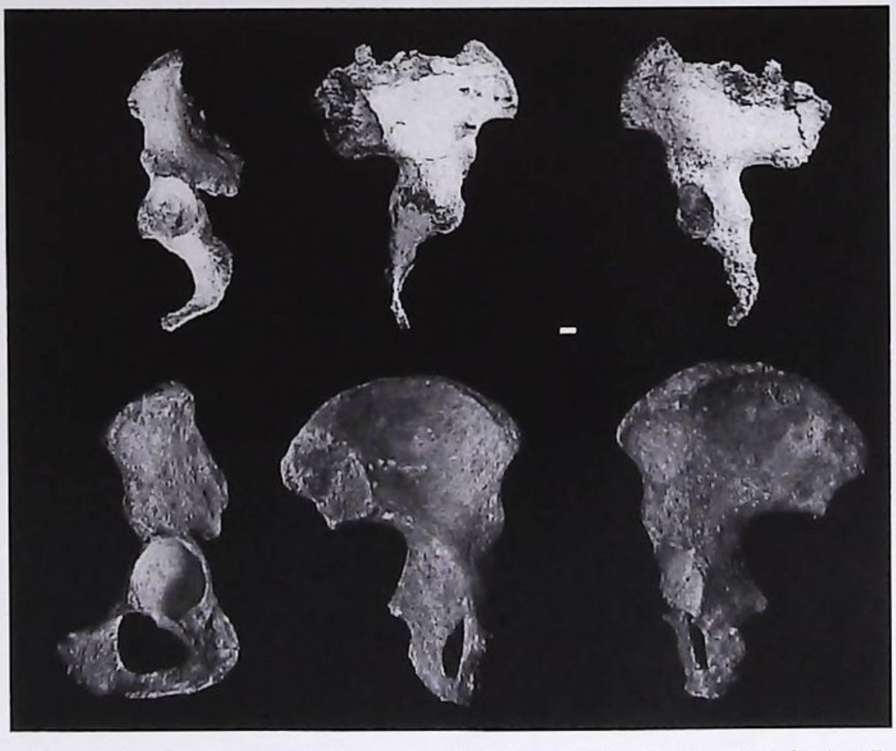


Figure 6 Comparison of the left innominate from LB1 with a modern adult female *H. sapiens*. Lateral (external), and medial and lateral views of maximum iliac breadth. The pubic region of LB1 is not preserved and the iliac crest is incomplete. Scale bar, 1 cm.

©2004 Nature Publishing Group

an older section of the deposit (74–95 kyr). The estimated maximum length of this radius when complete is approximately 210 mm. Although the arms of LB1 have not been recovered, the dimensions of this radius are compatible with a hominin of LB1 proportions.

Although there is considerable interspecific variation, stature has been shown to have phylogenetic and adaptive significance among hominins[23]. Broadly speaking, *Australopithecus* and the earliest members of the genus *Homo* are shorter than *H. erectus* and more recent hominins[8]. The maximum femur length of LB1 (280 mm) is just below the smallest recorded for *A. afarensis* (AL-288-1, 281 mm[24]) and equal to the smallest estimate for the OH 62 *H. habilis* femur (280–404 mm)[21]. Applying stature estimation formulae developed from human pygmies[25] gives a stature estimate of 106 cm for LB1 (Supplementary Information). This is likely to be an overestimation owing to LB1's relatively small cranial height.

A stature estimate for LB1 of 106 cm gives a body mass of 16 to 28.7 kg, and a femur cross-sectional area of 525 mm^2 gives a mass of 36 kg (Supplementary Information). The brain mass for LB1, calculated from its volume[26], is 433.2 g; this gives an encephalization quotient (EQ)[27] range of 2.5–4.6, which compares with 5.8–8.1 for *H. sapiens*, 3.3–4.4 for *H. erectus/ergaster* and 3.6–4.3 for *H. habilis*, and overlaps with the australopithecine range of variation[28,29]. If LB1 shared the lean and relatively narrow body shape typical of Old World tropical modern humans then the smallest body weight estimate, based on Jamaican school children data[19], is probably most appropriate. This would support the higher EQ estimate and place LB1 within the *Homo* range of variation. Although neurological organization is at least as important as EQ in determining behavioural complexity, these data are consistent with *H. floresiensis* being the Pleistocene toolmaker at Liang Bua.

Origins and evolution

The LB1 skeleton was recovered from Flores, an island of 14,000 km^2 east of the Wallace Line, in Indonesia. It combines extremely small stature and an endocranial volume in the early australopithecine range, with a unique mosaic of primitive and derived traits in the cranium, mandible and postcranial skeleton. Both its geographic location and comparatively recent date suggest models that differ to those for more expected geological contexts, such as Pliocene eastern Africa. Among modern humans, populations of extremely small average stature were historically found in predominantly rainforest habitat in the equatorial zone of Africa, Asia and Melanesia[30,31]. Explanations for the small body size of these people generally focus on the thermoregulatory advantages for life in a hot and humid forest, either through evaporative cooling[32] or reduced rates of internal heat production[30]. For African pygmies, smaller body size is the result of reduced levels of insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF-1) throughout the growth period[33], or reduced receptivity to IGF-1 (ref. 34). Although adult stature is reduced, cranio-facial proportions remain within the range of adjacent larger-bodied populations, as does brain size[35,36]. The combination of small stature and brain size in LB1 is not consistent with IGF-related postnatal growth retardation. Similarly, neither pituitary dwarfism, nor primordial microcephalic dwarfism (PMD) in modern humans replicates the skeletal features present in LB1 (refs 37–40).

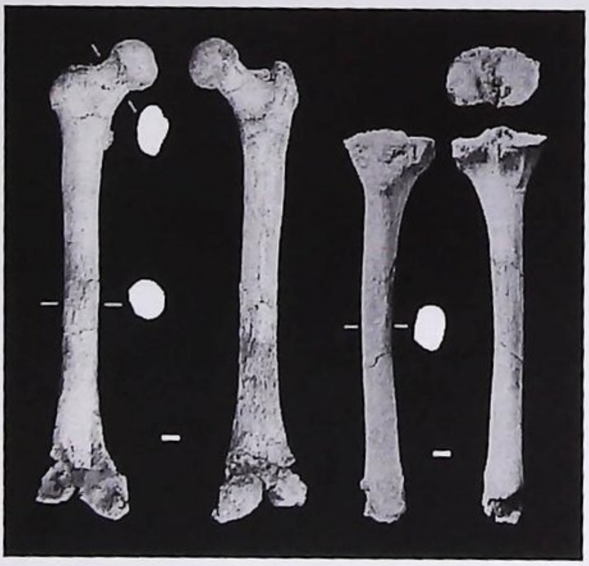


Figure 7 Anterior and posterior views of the LB1 right femur and tibia, with cross-sections of the femur neck and midshaft, and tibia midshaft. The anterior surfaces of the medial and lateral condyles of the femur are not preserved. With the exception of the medial malleolus, the tibia is complete and undistorted. Scale bar, 1 cm.

Other mechanisms must have been responsible for the small body size of these hominins, with insular dwarfing being the strongest candidate. Although small body size was an attribute of Pliocene australopithecines, the facial and dental characteristics of LB1 link it with larger-bodied Pleistocene *Homo*. In this instance, body size is not a direct expression of phylogeny. The location of these small hominins on Flores makes it far more likely that they are the end product of a long period of evolution on a comparatively small island, where environmental conditions placed small body size at a selective advantage. Insular dwarfing, in response to the specific ecological conditions that are found on some small islands, is well documented for animals larger than a rabbit[41,42]. Explanations of the island rule have primarily focused on resource availability, reduced levels of interspecific competition within relatively impoverished faunal communities and absence of predators. It has been argued that, in the absence of agriculture, tropical rainforests offer a very limited supply of calories for hominins[43]. Under these conditions selection should favour the reduced energy requirements of smaller individuals. Although the details of the Pleistocene palaeoenvironment on Flores are still being documented, it is clear that until the arrival of Mesolithic humans the faunal suit was relatively impoverished, and the only large predators were the Komodo dragon and another larger varanid. Dwarfing in LB1 may have been the end product of selection for small body size in a low calorific environment, either after isolation on Flores, or another insular environment in southeastern Asia.

Anatomical and physiological changes associated with insular dwarfing can be extensive, with dramatic modification of sensory systems and brain size[44], and certainly exceed what might be predicted by the allometric effects of body size reduction alone. Evidence of insular dwarfing in extinct lineages, or the evolution of island endemic forms, is most often provided by the fossil record. Whereas there is archaeological evidence of hominins being on Flores by approximately 840 kyr[45], there is no associated hominin skeletal material, and the currently limited evidence from Liang Bua is restricted to the Late Pleistocene. The first hominin immigrants may have had a similar body size to *H. erectus* and early *Homo*[21,46], with subsequent dwarfing; or, an unknown small-bodied and small-brained hominin may have arrived on Flores from the Sunda Shelf.

Discussion

When considered as a whole, the cranial and postcranial skeleton of LB1 combines a mosaic of primitive, unique and derived features not recorded for any other hominin. Although LB1 has the small endocranial volume and stature evident in early australopithecines, it does not have the great postcanine tooth size, deep and prognathic facial skeleton, and masticatory adaptations common to members of this genus[2,47]. Instead, the facial and dental proportions, postcranial anatomy consistent with human-like obligate bipedalism[48],

©2004 Nature Publishing Group

and a masticatory apparatus most similar in relative size and function to modern humans[48] all support assignment to the genus *Homo*—as does the inferred phylogenetic history, which includes endemic dwarfing of *H. erectus*. For these reasons, we argue that LB1 is best placed in this genus and have named it accordingly.

On a related point, the survival of *H. floresiensis* into the Late Pleistocene shows that the genus *Homo* is morphologically more varied and flexible in its adaptive responses than is generally recognized. It is possible that the evolutionary history of *H. floresiensis* is unique, but we consider it more likely that, following the dispersal of *Homo* out of Africa, there arose much greater variation in the morphological attributes of this genus than has hitherto been documented. We anticipate further discoveries of highly endemic, hominin species in locations similarly affected by long-term genetic isolation, including other Wallacean islands. ☐

Received 3 March; accepted 8 September 2004; doi:10.1038/nature02999.

---

1. Morwood, M. J. *et al.* Archaeology and age of a new hominin from Flores in eastern Indonesia. *Nature* doi:10.1038/nature02956 **431,** 1087–1091 (2004).
2. Wood, B. A. *Koobi Fora Research Project, Vol. 4: Hominid Cranial Remains* (Clarendon, Oxford, 1991).
3. Vekua, A. K. *et al.* A new skull of early *Homo* from Dmanisi, Georgia. *Science* **297,** 85–89 (2002).
4. Spoor, C. F. Basicranial architecture and relative brain size of STS 5 (*Australopithecus africanus*) and other Plio-Pleistocene hominids. *S. Afr. J. Sci.* **93,** 182–186 (1997).
5. Lieberman, D., Ross, C. F. & Ravosa, M. J. The primate cranial base: ontogeny, function, and integration. *Yearb. Phys. Anthropol.* **43,** 117–169 (2000).
6. Baba, H. *et al.* *Homo erectus* calvarium from the Pleistocene of Java. *Science* **299,** 1384–1388 (2003).
7. Tobias, P. V. *The Skulls, Endocasts and Teeth of* Homo habilis (Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1991).
8. McHenry, H. M. & Coffing, K. E. *Australopithecus* to *Homo*: Transformations of body and mind. *Annu. Rev. Anthropol.* **29,** 125–166 (2000).
9. Brown, P. Vault thickness in Asian *Homo erectus* and modern *Homo sapiens*. *Courier Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg* **171,** 33–46 (1994).
10. Bräuer, G. & Mbua, E. *Homo erectus* features used in cladistics and their variability in Asian and African hominids. *J. Hum. Evol.* **22,** 79–108 (1992).
11. Santa Luca, A. P. *The Ngandong Fossil Hominids* (Department of Anthropology Yale Univ., New Haven, 1980).
12. Weidenreich, F. The skull of *Sinanthropus pekinensis*: a comparative study of a primitive hominid skull. *Palaeontol. Sin.* **D10,** 1–485 (1943).
13. Brown, P. & Maeda, T. Post-Pleistocene diachronic change in East Asian facial skeletons: the size, shape and volume of the orbits. *Anthropol. Sci.* **112,** 29–40 (2004).
14. Gabunia, L. K. *et al.* Earliest Pleistocene hominid cranial remains from Dmanisi, Republic of Georgia: taxonomy, geological setting, and age. *Science* **288,** 1019–1025 (2000).
15. Kaifu, Y. *et al.* Taxonomic affinities and evolutionary history of the Early Pleistocene hominids of Java: dento-gnathic evidence. *Am. J. Phys. Anthropol.* (in the press).
16. McHenry, H. M. in *Evolutionary History of the 'Robust' Australopithecines* (ed. Grine, F. E.) 133–148 (Aldine de Gruyter, New York, 1988).
17. Wood, B. A. & Uytterschaut, H. Analysis of the dental morphology of the Plio-Pleistocene hominids. III. Mandibular premolar crowns. *J. Anat.* **154,** 121–156 (1987).
18. Wood, B. A., Abbott, S. A. & Uytterschaut, H. Analysis of the dental morphology of Plio-Pleistocene hominids. IV. Mandibular postcanine root morphology. *J. Anat.* **156,** 107–139 (1988).
19. Aiello, A. & Dean, C. *An Introduction to Human Evolutionary Anatomy* (Academic, London, 1990).
20. Kennedy, G. E. Some aspects of femoral morphology in *Homo erectus*. *J. Hum. Evol.* **12,** 587–616 (1983).
21. Haeusler, M. & McHenry, H. M. Body proportions of *Homo habilis* reviewed. *J. Hum. Evol.* **46,** 433–465 (2004).
22. Stern, J. T. J. & Susman, R. L. The locomotor anatomy of *Australopithecus afarensis*. *Am. J. Phys. Anthropol.* **60,** 279–317 (1983).
23. Ruff, C. B. Morphological adaptation to climate in modern and fossil hominids. *Yearb. Phys. Anthropol.* **37,** 65–107 (1994).
24. Jungers, W. L. Lucy's limbs: skeletal allometry and locomotion in *Australopithecus afarensis*. *Nature* **297,** 676–678 (1982).
25. Jungers, W. L. Lucy's length: stature reconstruction in *Australopithecus afarensis* (A.L.288–1) with implications for other small-bodied hominids. *Am. J. Phys. Anthropol.* **76,** 227–231 (1988).
26. Count, E. W. Brain and body weight in man: their antecendants in growth and evolution. *Ann. NY Acad. Sci.* **46,** 993–1101 (1947).
27. Martin, R. D. Relative brain size and basal metabolic rate in terrestrial vertebrates. *Nature* **293,** 57–60 (1981).
28. Jerison, H. J. *Evolution of the Brain and Intelligence* (Academic, New York, 1973).
29. McHenry, H. M. in *The Primate Fossil Record* (ed. Hartwig, C. H.) 401–406 (Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, 2002).
30. Cavalli-Sforza, L. L. (ed.) *African Pygmies* (Academic, Orlando, 1986).
31. Shea, B. T. & Bailey, R. C. Allometry and adaptation of body proportions and stature in African Pygmies. *Am. J. Phys. Anthropol.* **100,** 311–340 (1996).
32. Roberts, D. F. *Climate and Human Variability* (Cummings Publishing Co., Menlo Park, 1978).
33. Merimee, T. J., Zapf, J., Hewlett, B. & Cavalli-Sforza, L. L. Insulin-like growth factors in pygmies. *N. Engl. J. Med.* **15,** 906–911 (1987).
34. Geffner, M. E., Bersch, N., Bailey, R. C. & Golde, D. W. Insulin-like growth factor I resistance in immortalized T cell lines from African Efe Pygmies. *J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab.* **80,** 3732–3738 (1995).
35. Hiernaux, J. *The People of Africa* (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1974).
36. Beals, K. L., Smith, C. L. & Dodd, S. M. Brain size, cranial morphology, climate and time machines. *Current Anthropology* **25,** 301–330 (1984).
37. Rimoin, D. L., Merimee, T. J. & McKusick, V. A. Growth-hormone deficiency in man: an isolated, recessively inherited defect. *Science* **152,** 1635–1637 (1966).
38. Jaffe, H. L. *Metabolic, Degenerative and Inflammatory Disease of Bones and Joints* (Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia, 1972).
39. Seckel, H. P. G. *Bird-Headed Dwarfs* (Karger, Basel, 1960).
40. Jeffery, N. & Berkovitz, B. K. B. Morphometric appraisal of the skull of Caroline Crachami, the Sicilian "Dwarf" 1815?–1824: A contribution to the study of primordial microcephalic dwarfism. *Am. J. Med. Genet.* **11,** 260–270 (2002).
41. Sondaar, P. Y. in *Major Patterns in Vertebrate Evolution* (eds Hecht, M. K., Goody, P. C. & Hecht, B. M.) 671–707 (Plenum, New York, 1977).
42. Lomolino, M. V. Body size of mammals on islands: The island rule re-examined. *Am. Nat.* **125,** 310–316 (1985).
43. Bailey, R. C. & Headland, T. The tropical rainforest: Is it a productive habitat for human foragers? *Hum. Ecol.* **19,** 261–285 (1991).
44. Köhler, M. & Moyà-Solà, S. Reduction of brain and sense organs in the fossil insular bovid *Myotragus*. *Brain Behav. Evol.* **63,** 125–140 (2004).
45. Morwood, M. J., O'Sullivan, P. B., Aziz, F. & Raza, A. Fission-track ages of stone tools and fossils on the east Indonesian island of Flores. *Nature* **392,** 173–176 (1998).
46. Walker, A. C. & Leakey, R. (eds) *The Nariokotome* Homo erectus *skeleton* (Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1993).
47. Rak, Y. *The Australopithecine Face* (Academic, New York, 1983).
48. Wood, B. A. & Collard, M. The human genus. *Science* **284,** 65–71 (1999).
49. Johanson, D. C. & White, T. D. A systematic assessment of early African Hominids. *Science* **202,** 321–330 (1979).

Supplementary Information accompanies the paper on **www.nature.com/nature**.

Acknowledgements We would like to thank F. Spoor and L. Aiello for data and discussion. Comments by F. Spoor and D. Lieberman greatly improved aspects of the original manuscript. Conversation with S. Collier, C. Groves, T. White and P. Grave helped clarify some issues. CT scans were produced by CT-Scan KSU, Medical Diagnostic Nusantara, Jakarta. S. Wasisto completed complex section drawings and assisted with the excavation of Sector VII. The 2003 excavations at Liang Bua, undertaken under Indonesian Centre for Archaeology Permit Number 1178/SB/PUS/BD/24.VI/2003, were funded by a Discovery Grant to M.J.M. from the Australian Research Council. UNE Faculty of Arts, and M. Macklin, helped fund the manufacture of stereolithographic models of LB1.

Authors contributions P.B. reconstructed the LB1 cranium and was responsible for researching and writing this article, with M.J.M. T.S. directed many aspects of the Liang Bua excavations, including the recovery of the hominin skeleton. M.J.M. and R.P.S. are Principal Investigators and Institutional Counterparts in the ARC project, as well as Co-Directors of the Liang Bua excavations. E.W.S. and Jatmiko assisted T.S., and had prime responsibility for the work in Sector VII. R.A.D. did all of the initial faunal identifications at Liang Bua, including hominin material, and helped clean and conserve it.

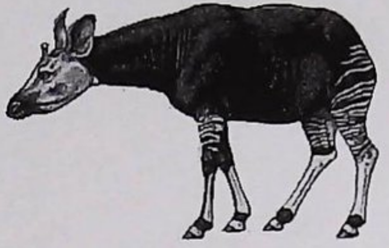
Competing interests statement The authors declare that they have no competing financial interests.

Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to P.B. (pbrown3@pobox.une.edu.au).

©2004 Nature Publishing Group

Michel RAYNAL
1 allée de Provence
95130 Le Plessis Bouchard

☎ **téléphone/fax:** +33 (0)1 34 44 00 07
✉ ***e-mail*** : ivcz@wanadoo.fr
🖳 **site *web*** : www.cryptozoo.org



Le Plessis Bouchard, December 30, 2004

Dear Gary,

Thank you for you air-mail letter.

Please, note my new address (I have not gone at a great distance : Plessis-Bouchard is only 2 miles from Franconville !).

Yes, I met with Heuvelmans several times, the first one in 1981, and I recounted this meeting in Cryptozoologia.

If Heuvelmans was still alive, he would have considered the discovery of infra-Pygmies in Flores island (Indonesia) a great cryptozoological victory.

Very best wishes for 2005 !

M Raynal

Michel RAYNAL

Sanderson, Ivan

from NICAP folder

RECEIVED
MAR 12 1957
RAC

Certain unpleasant possibilities relative to alleged landings of extra-terrestrial spacecraft.

****

The other night John Nebel threw what he calls a pot into a discussion with Ivan Sanderson who was guest on his nightly WOR radio program-- "The Party Line". Could, John asked, the so-called Spacepeople who according to Howard Menger, Gearge Adamsky, and others have landed in their backyards, possibly be foreign intelligence or psychological warfare agents?

John put it this way. These alleged spacepeople appear only at night in their craft and land in out-of-the-way places. They wear white skisuits. They will not allow weapons or even flashlights to be carried by Earth people coming to meet them. They are said to preach a philosophy of futility, telling us miserable mortals that we have strayed from the path of brotherly love. They swear their earth contacts to secrecy on many unspecified matters. Most suspicious of all, however, their earth contacts repeatedly say that they see the "spacepeople" working in factories, riding cars, and generally mingling with the crowd. How they know them in a crowd the contactees assert they are not allowed to say.

Would genuine space people with our interests truly at heart behave this way? Obviously they would not. On the other hand, how would, say, Russian psycho-warfare agents behave? In just this manner, Long John and Ivan Sanderson agreed.

Picking up John's suggestion, Sanderson went on to try and analyse this curious and potentially dangerous situation as an ex-intelligence officer himself. He made these further truly alarming observations.

First, as to the likelihood that any such personal contacts have ever been made between ordinary people and people who have landed in airborne craft, he pointed out that there is now a quite considerable mass of reports, some of which are claimed to have been witnessed by as many as half a dozen people at the same time and in one case even by a physicist from Princeton. There is a possibility that people have so landed, unknown to the authorities.

Second, our radar screen has two wide loopholes. The first is all around the bottom --namely at roof-top level; the second, straight up. If other countries have very fast aeroforms that can go up to the limits of the atmosphere and then descend straight down, they could hop over our screen.

Third, there is considerable evidence --and Sanderson produced this in the form of clippings from European magazines of good standing and personal notes given to him by a previous engineer of the Messerschmidt factories in Germany, that the Russians have such a plane or aeroform. The engineer worked on the prototype and actually saw it fly. The plans, the designers, and the metalurgists who developed the tubes for its engines disappeared behind the Iron Curtain before the American Army reached the factory.

Coming to the psycho-warfare aspects of the suggestion, Ivan Sanderson then recalled several of the best known methods for penetration of a potential enemy's territory and the establishment of a second or sub-secret channel of communication. The best tried and the most efficient in practice is a completely unsuspected but direct line of communication, so obvious as to be dismissed by the police and other authorities of the country penetrated as a bit of harmless quackery on the part of some of its own citizens. Examples of the themselves harmless social fronts for communist activities that mushroomed in this country before the Justice Department began to dig them out.

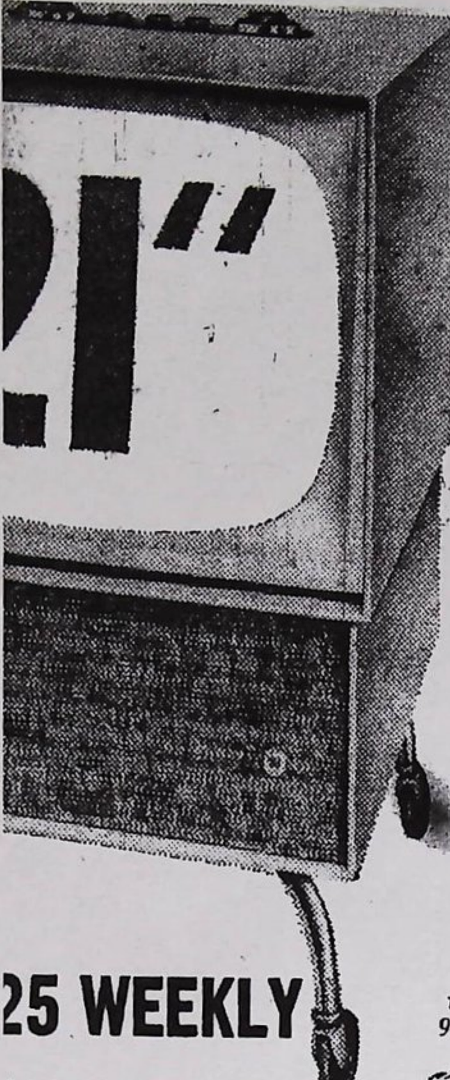
What better way of disseminating disbelief, disgust, and fear of government, religion and social practice than to tell already dispirited little people wanting only to do good by their fellow men but frustrated by circumstances, that higher intelligenies from another planet are taking over and will guide us? Add to this the atmosphere of intrigue plux the fact that the "chosen" are to be the leaders in a great crusade, and you will soon have a positive army of willing workers. They will not be actually subversive as they preach salvation, and they will not be suspect to the police as their ideas sound so crazy they will be classed as harmless nuts. Meantime, the enemy agents can come and go as they will, (if such they are), use their dupes as messengers, foster uncertainty and disorganization generally, and gain access to positions in factories and other to them inte esting organizations.

Finally, there are, as Ivan Sanderson pointed out, some very unpleasant possibilities in the alleged"telepathic communicati these ordinary earth people and the alleged spacemen have used. The Russians have pioneered in mental control of experimental animals by physical --electronic-- means. It has often been rumored that they have employed such methods in their famous "trials". Could they possibly by such methods or use of *ultrasonic* devices be able to identify themselves in a crowd to their duped but misguided and basically patriotic co-workers?

Everybody knows about supersonic dog-whistles. Are there innocents coming every day all over our country to calls, unheard or just ignored as a buzzing in the ears, from planted Russian agents? This is an exceedingly unpleasant thought and even if it is only a possibility, it ought to be something for the organizations charged with our nation's defense to ponder --and perhaps investigate.

****

5 Oct 1955
page 19 col 3
New York Times



25 WEEKLY

model
965K21

f it's Westinghouse

gany finish that con-
ywhere in the house!
Comfort Tuning" . . .
minized Tube! Get
w price!

Y HOME TRIAL
LL WA 4-4848

Offered by
Home Sales
Dept.

VEGA

BROOKLYN

Boro Hall..360 Fulton St.
Flatbush,924 Flatbush Ave.
Kings Highway,
1304 Kings Hwy.
Bay Ridge...5108-5th Ave.

QUEENS

Jamaica,
163-24 Jamaica Ave.
Astoria,31-55 Steinway St.
Flushing..39-11 Main St.
Rego Park....Forest Hills
96-70 Queens Blvd.

LONG ISLAND

Hempstead...43 Main St.

NEW JERSEY

• Newark...110 Market St.
• Jersey City
(near Journal Sq.)
2839 Hudson Blvd.
Paterson.....185 Main St.
New Brunswick,
373 George St.
• Hackensack...325 Main St.
West New York
5806 Bergenline Ave.
PICKFAIR
Davega Sales Agency

WESTCHESTER

• White Plains.175 Main St.
• Yonkers......27 Main St.

symbolic keys were formally presented to Dr. Francis H. Horn, president of the institute, by the architectural firm, McKim, Mead & White. Keys used were antique iron collectors items, tied with cadmium yellow ribbon of the institute's official color. They will be treated as trophies and displayed in the new buildings.

After the dedication, the students, faculty and friends assembled in Emmanuel Baptist Church for the traditional celebration. The speaker, Seldon T. Williams, president of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, discussed the importance of both technical and liberal arts in a student's education.

"There has been some real conflict in the fields of education between those who support a liberal arts college and those who feel that the technically trained graduates perform the important function of leadership in our daily lives," said Mr. Williams. "As a graduate of both a liberal arts college and a technical institute, I find such discussions most interesting."

CROCODILE HUNT ENDS

Jacko, Lost From Zoo in Flood, Lassoed in Delaware

Special to The New York Times.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Oct. 4—A crocodile hunt that had gone on in the Delaware River near here since the Aug. 19 flood ended today.

Jacko, a 122-pound Cuban crocodile washed away by the flood from Ivan Sanderson's jungle zoo, was lassoed three miles below here. The thirty-four-year-old seven-foot reptile was caught at Depue's Ferry, five miles below the flood-destroyed zoo.

Jacko was sighted on the Pennsylvania bank this afternoon by Edgar Schoenenberger, 25, of Huntington, N. Y., and Paul Conrad, 45, of Depue's Ferry Road. Mr. Schoenenberger threw a rope around his neck. Jacko was trussed up quickly and returned to the zoo.

Albert to Visit Columbia

Prince Albert of Belgium will visit Columbia University tomorrow. The 21-year-old younger brother of King Baudouin will attend a colleeg class in contemporary civilization and observe activities of the university's Reserve Officers' Training Corps unit. He is a lieutenant, junior grade, in the Belgian Navy.

antees freedom of speech, press, religion and assembly.

Mr. O'Connor was charged with contempt of the Senate in July, 1953. He refused to tell the Permanent Investigations subcommittee whether he had been a Communist when he wrote books that were later purchased by the United States Information Service for use overseas.

Mr. O'Connor argued that under the First Amendment, "my writings, books and my political opinions are of no legitimate concern" to the subcommittee.

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin and subcommittee chairman at the time, was the only witness today. He described the formation of the subcommittee and the legal basis for its authority.

NURSING GRANTS MADE

Public Health Service Gives Fellowships to Three

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Public Health Service today announced award of the first three fellowships under a new program making $625,000 available specifically for research grants and fellowships in nursing.

Surgeon Gen. Leonard A. Scheele said Miss Beatrice R. Brooks of Livingston Manor, N. Y.; Miss Claire L. Jackson of Los Angeles and Miss Beulah E. Miller of High Bridge, N. J., had been given fellowships for postgraduate training in research methods.

A health service spokesman said Miss Brooks, instructor at Fordham Hospital School of Nursing, gets a fellowship worth $3,000; Miss Jackson, who has been on the staff of the California School for the Blind at Berkeley, gets one worth $3,500, and Miss Miller, a teaching fellow at New York University School of Education, gets a fellowship worth $2,750.

Jet Pilot Dies in Explosion

DOVER, Del., Oct. 4 (AP)—An Air Force jet pilot was killed today when his F-84F Thunderstreak fighter plane crashed and exploded as he was attempting an emergency landing at Dover Air Force Base. First Lieut. John L. Benz, 28 years old, of New Rochelle, N. Y., was a local training flight, a base spokesman said, when he radioed the patrol tower that he had a "possible fire" in his jet aircraft.

724 F

CROCODILE HUNT ENDS

Jacko, Lost From Zoo in Flood, Lassoed in Delaware

Special to The New York Times.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Oct. 4—A crocodile hunt that had gone on in the Delaware River near here since the Aug. 19 flood ended today.

Jacko, a 122-pound Cuban crocodile washed away by the flood from Ivan Sanderson's jungle zoo, was lassoed three miles below here. The thirty-four-year-old seven-foot reptile was caught at Depue's Ferry, five miles below the flood-destroyed zoo.

Jacko was sighted on the Pennsylvania bank this afternoon by Edgar Schoenenberger, 25, of Huntington, N. Y., and Paul Conrad, 45, of Depue's Ferry Road. Mr. Schoenenberger threw a rope around his neck. Jacko was trussed up quickly and returned to the zoo.

Crocodile Gone In N. J. Flood

BELVIDERE, N. J., Aug. 21 (AP).—The floods which struck this Delaware River area devastated a zoo on Route 46, and thirteen animals—including a six and a half foot crocodile—are missing. Ivan Sanderson, owner of the zoo, said the crocodile, named Jacka, is harmless.

"He will only be hungry," Mr. Sanderson said, "and will eat out of your hand if you offer him meat."

H-T 8-22-55

NY JI-American Wed,?
10-5-55

N. J. Crocodile Ends 45-Day 'Vacation'

Back from a 45-day "vacation" in the Delaware River, a 7-foot Cuban crocodile today was caged in the Ivan Sanderson Jungle zoo at Belvidere, N. J. The 34-year-old crocodile was released from captivity by the recent floods. He was lassoed yesterday by Edgar Schoenenberger, 25, of Huntington, L. I., and Paul Conrad, 45, of De Pue's Ferry rd., after they spotted the 122-pound reptile sunning on a rock.

Run'
NE
Oct.
New
sion
nev
Sta
cou

CROCODILE HUNT ENDS

Jacko, Lost From Zoo in Flood, Lassoed in Delaware

Special to The New York Times.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Oct. 4—A crocodile hunt that had gone on in the Delaware River near here since the Aug. 19 flood ended today.

Jacko, a 122-pound Cuban crocodile washed away by the flood from Ivan Sanderson's jungle zoo, was lassoed three miles below here. The thirty-four-year-old seven-foot reptile was caught at Depue's Ferry, five miles below the flood-destroyed zoo.

Jacko was sighted on the Pennsylvania bank this afternoon by Edgar Schoenenberger, 25, of Huntington, N. Y., and Paul Conrad, 45, of Depue's Ferry Road. Mr. Schoenenberger threw a rope around his neck. Jacko was trussed up quickly and returned to the zoo.

Crocodile Gone In N. J. Flood

H-T 8-22-55

BELVIDERE, N. J., Aug. 21 (AP).—The floods which struck this Delaware River area devastated a zoo on Route 46, and thirteen animals—including a six and a half foot crocodile—are missing. Ivan Sanderson, owner of the zoo, said the crocodile, named Jacka, is harmless.

"He will only be hungry," Mr. Sanderson said, "and will eat out of your hand if you offer him meat."

NY JI-American Wed.?
10-5-55

N. J. Crocodile Ends 45-Day 'Vacation'

Back from a 45-day "vacation" in the Delaware River, a 7-foot Cuban crocodile today was caged in the Ivan Sanderson Jungle zoo at Belvidere, N. J. The 34-year-old crocodile was released from captivity by the recent floods. He was lassoed yesterday by Edgar Schoenenberger, 25, of Huntington, L. I., and Paul Conrad, 45, of De Pue's Ferry rd., after they spotted the 122-pound reptile sunning on a rock.

Run
NE
Oct.
New
sion
nev
Sta
cou

Telephone call from Ivan Sanderson 6:45 p.m. July 14, 1958:

1) Newark Evening News 7/14 states that the FCC has called on Howard Menger to warn him about use of a static generator near his home with which he has been jamming local radio stations. M. said he had been doing some experiments with it & did not know it was against the law.

Menger & his new wife Connie (the "spacewoman") - he & Rose were divorced about 6 months ago - called on Ivan at I's farm recently (last weekend?). Invited him to their new 100-acre farm (Connie has money, Ivan thinks). Ivan asked about the "moon potatoes." Menger said he had sent them to one laboratory but it wasn't satisfactory, now they are at another (he refused to give the lab's name - "they've dropped everything else to concentrate on this, etc.") where the scientists are much excited because after they succeeded in cutting the objects with a hacksaw they found that they contained 15% of carbohydrates instead of 3% which is usual in dehydrated earth potatoes. (ILD is almost sure Ivan gave 2 sets of figures here, but may be mistaken - thought the first time he said 18% vs. 5%, when asked to repeat said 15% and 3%.)

Alma asked where he had gotten them, M. said, "the moon"; Alma said very crisply, yes, "but where did you get them?" "Oh, I got them over here at a place in Pa. where the moon people treat them." Ivan, & presumably Menger, very unclear as to why the potatoes are treated in Pa., whether they are brought here from the moon for treatment or are ordinary potatoes treated here by moon process then taken there. Some kind of a vat is involved (M. said "I think the liquid dehydrates them") and a blue ray. Menger also said he had a bit of dehydrated mooh milk about the size of his thumbnail - not with him, of course, so Ivan didn't see it.

Ivan asked to go to see the place in Pa., M. and Connie said, "Oh yes, we want you to come and see our farm." Ivan doesn't know whether he'll be taken to the "place" or not; expressed some concern about visiting ~~Mx~~ M's house alone, "I'm beginning to be afraid of that fellow."

News item referred to above says that M. has been called a fake by his late father and his divorced wife. Rose is now riding around in a Cadillac & told Ivan she is just "going from house to house spreading the word." News item emphasizes both Mengers' critical attitude toward govt. policy, etc.; Ivan is sure Rose is spreading Communist propaganda under the guise of "no war, no A-bomb," etc. etc.

Ivan asked M. if he wasn't part American Indian. M said yes, added that his father was only his foster father, "there's a mystery about my real father." Connie is said to have been a Venusian originally.

Menger saw the H'ville "little man," asked what it was, was much interested. Ivan said, "Oh well, the universe has all sorts of funny creatures ~~xx~~ in it."

2) Ivan said 2 checks he sent to NICAP never cleared; finally he wrote to Don & asked how come. Don accused Mrs. Campbell of having destroyed the checks, is sure she did so; letters he dictates are not typed in accordance with his dictation. Ivan says Mrs. C. hates him, Ivan; says she has offered to ~~xxx~~ finance NICAP entirely if Keyhoe would dismiss certain people from the Board.

3) Santesson has, acc. to Ivan, a clipping saying that the AF has given some Ohio university ~~[illegible]~~ $140,000 to re-evaluate the entire UFO situation. On Sant's & Sand's visit to Wash they asked K. about ~~this; on another visit they~~ (or someone else?) asked him again, he said he had he didn't seem interested; not heard of it.

IVAN SANDERSON INC.

NATURAL HISTORY IN ITS WIDEST SENSE

COLLECTING & RESEARCH · LECTURES & PUBLICATIONS · CLIPPING & CONSULTING SERVICE · RADIO & TELEVISION

328 WEST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N.Y.

CI 6-1367: CI 6-0430
CABLES CLIPSERV

12th April,1956

Mr. Alexander D. Mebane
CSI of New York
138 West 92nd Street
New York 25., N.Y.

Dear Lex,

According to Dale Carnegie one should never start a letter with "I", and somehow I seem to have managed to avoid doing so but I would sorely have liked to have done so, and in the following terms....."I really dont know what to say.....(unquotes) And, Py Jingo, I dont.

Look thou, and all other fellow members, this extraordinary recognition for a minor cooperative performance is definitely not warranted, and I am feeling extremely embarrassed and 'umble. What I tried to do was in the sincere interest of our common interest, if you follow me, and also for a bunch of what I like to feel are friends. What you have done for me or to me as a result is really quite overpowering and I am not pouring it on,. Believe me, I have been sweating blood for organizations great and very great and small, from the bloody British Government to dying prostitutes for 25 years and I have not had an expression of thanks before. I'm a bit clobbered.

Simply, my profoundest thanks not only for your letter and the present which, by constant use in my work will be also a constant reminder and proof of real friendship, but also for the thoughts that went behind it and all the trouble you took to think of a gesture like this. Honestly, in all the seething mess of hypocrisy in which we live, it is a miracle and a joy that it should be you blokes who did me this honor. Thanks, chums.

Would you-all do me the honour (spelt right this time) of holding one of your business meetings at my small series of boxes, called an apartment, one evening ?

Yours very sincerely,

Ivan

Ivan T. Sanderson.

Rec'd
July 5

P.O.Box.85
Delaware
Warren County
New Jersey

30th June,1956

Dear Ted,

Just a note to tell you that I am 'officially' in Mexico on my first (enforced) vacation in eight years, but am actually lurking up at our old farmstead for four weeks, taking it very easy and rewriting a book. Not even my closest business associates know that I am here.

We would like to extend an open invitation to you, Lex, John, and/or any of the others we know in your inner circle to come up here any time, giving me a day or so notice, and just sit around in the sun or dark, cook out, talk, and swim in our pond. There are seven beds in this house and women can be distributed as follows :- one with Alma, two with her sister, or three with both ! Very complex logistics. If my sister-in-law is away we have five possible male beds.

Getting here is something else again. Any person setting out from NY should take the Lincoln Tunnel and S.3. thence to US.46., or the G.Washington Br. and thence US.46., and in either case stick on 46 for about 65 miles till they hit the Delaware River about eight miles short of the gap. There, coming thru a culvert at a place called Manunka Chunk (which is just a mountain and a hotdog stand called the King Cole) you will see an eighty foot sign saying Ivan Sanderson's Jungle Zoo. If you miss that stop anywhere along the road as it parallels the river and ask where we live. They all know the man with the animals on tv. Our farm is on "The Old Polkeville Road" but how to find that is hell. They will send you thru a village called Delaware just by Route 46. Ask again, and again, and again. Best of all, get to Delaware, Hope, or Blairstown and then phone me at HOPE-5-2236 and go to a pub. I'll drive out and rescue you.

Hope some of you can come sometime ; there is much to be said, and you owe it to yourselves to take a friday evening till sunday night off sometime during the so-called hot weather.

We look forward to your visits,

Yrs,

Ivan

(.T. SANDERSON)

IVAN SANDERSON'S

JUNGLE ZOO

HEAD OFFICES:
IVAN SANDERSON INC.
325 W. 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.
PHONE: CIRCLE 6-0430
EXT. 516

SUMMER HOME OF HIS FAMOUS "ANIMODELS"
MANUNKA CHUNK
ON ROUTE U. S. 46
WARREN COUNTY
NEW JERSEY

ADDRESS: P. O. BOX 85
DELAWARE, N. J.
PHONE: BELVIDERE 3-4941

7th August, 1957

The Unholy Trio
C.S.I. of N.Y.
67 Jane Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Souls,

Every time I ring you I forget to tell you half the things that have happened. This time, also, something quite important has occurred that should be reported. But, I will clear off some small matters first.

(1) Enclosed clippings and junk. Did you see the top one about Long John ? I hear from the fellow mentioned in the next section, that he* is a furious troublemaker for both contacters and ufologists. You will be able to get more from him* on him ! I am interested from the commie angle. Anyhow, its the best publicity for LJ and, whatever we feel about him, we must try and keep him on the air as our only public outlet.

* This Dr SCHMIDT.

* HUGH

(2) I am sending under separate cover a tape sent to me by a new friend named Hugh McPherson of Station WCHS in CHarleston, W. Virginia. But let me tell you the full story of this. That area is "sanderson country" as a result of my investigation of the "Braxton Monster". Hugh runs an offbeat radio programme not unlike LJ's, is a friend of LJ's but only via radio business, and about four months ago made a teleop with LJ and myself from WOR on the monster story which I repeated from my point of view for a half-hour show. This he played over his programme and got such a response he has had to replay it twice and run two other programs on it himself. Last night he rang me here and we did another teleop -- see below. He is a splendid egg, terrifically keen on ufology, most impressed by CSI, and is coming to NY in a week or two and will drive by my farm. All this brings up several points as follows :-

(a) First, would you please send him :-

(i) A copy of as many "Reports" as you could spare and particularly of # 7 and #8. FAST
(ii) A membership entry form with attached papers.
(iii) Quite a bunch of Sighting Report forms.
(iv) A chummy letter, however long !

(b) The tape I am sending off today contains a full trans' of a Gray Barker sighting and another in Indiana. Hugh told me last night he is sending another tape today (8th) giving two more recent incidents. Last night he told me over the phone that they have had twelve really good ones in the last eight days that he knows of and all concentrated in Indiana. Hugh is not by any means an alarmist being in radio but he is quite excited about the whole ufological field at the moment as he feels from the news-tickers as well as his own experiences that we are very rapidly building up to some sort of peak, crisis, or actual showdown and he wanted to know if this feeling is shared by us.

(c) He will, I feel, be a very valuable member and contact and could give us a hotbed of members in W.Va. which, from a Fortean point of view generally is by far the oddest and most potent state in the union. He has a very wide and loyal audience. He asked specifically for information to guide him in separating contacters from ufologists and I only wish he could see a copy of Isabel's forthcoming article for Stefan. (Could that be mimeoed or would it be unethical vis-a-vis Stefan. I think it would but I could ask him.)

(d) Hugh asked me last night, after his tape was on, about what he called "The Kentucky landing of entities that was so like Braxton" refering to Hopkinsville. Luckily I "forgot" the name Hopkinsville and went on to tell his audience that the whole thing had been most thoroughily investigated by you (Isabel) and that you had an eighty page report on the press which would be made available to him as soon as possible but that meantime I would rather not try to tell of it as I did not really know the details and might do great harm by muddling the facts. He graciously got off the subject by promising his listeners a very interesting forthcoming attraction. Phew !

See insert ⊗

(e) In view of all this, plus the fact that there is now some possibility that my new addition to this place -- i.e. the four room bungalow -- should set-down and attached in two weeks, I was going to suggest that I try and get Hugh to come by here arriving on a friday and that all of you plus John D and possibly Stefan plan to come up and spend a long weekend with us for a mutual gab. I could leave one of my cars in my lot in NY earlier that week so that one of you who has a license could transport up to seven up here and take the car back whenever you wanted. That is the easiest but, of course, either Peter, Dick, or I might well be in NY, or one of the other Execs -- any of whom we would love to see -- might be able to transport you. What do you say ?

I have been feeling rotten since I started my so-called vacation but feel a lot better now and hope to get some deadlines overcome that I should have made two weeks ago. In two weeks I will be exactly ready for a weekend off and I damned well mean to take one. There are no persons we would rather have than you folks. Let me know.

Yers, Ivan

IVAN SANDERSON INC.

325 WEST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

CI 6-1349
CI 6-1387

Sept. 10th 59

Dear Isabel,

Thanks so much for the loa~~d~~n of Howard.

I found it perfectly fascinating from a psychological point of view only. What does go on in his head?

Again many thanks. Come and drink vodka at my place sometime. Let me know. I am usually here, anyway for the next couple of weeks, unfortunately.

Love,

Alma

Temporary - Seattle, Wash.

30th August, 1959

Dear Trio,

Here I am horizontal from a bust back of some kind, disengaged four days ago when bending to put a half-pound laundry into the car ! What benighted Primate ever first suggested standing upright I often wonder ? It ought to have been rolled on by its mother.

Dear souls, we ran into the most marvellous bunch here that I have yet encountered -- Idabel not excluded. I use your cards all along the line and when we got here gave one Bob Gribble a ring. My gawd ! He has an active and I mean dedicated group of 20 -- seventeen turned up for a get-together -- who, in eight months, have built a nationwide organization with 150 regional correspondents in no less than 36 states ; who dart out on call here with geiger counters and tapes and whathaveyou, and who are even so far ahead that they have maps of everything with little flags showing where all their correspondents are and so forth. They also have a card-index of sightings, cross-indexed !

The sum total is that I am sending you (either herewith or under separate cover) a tape of a submeeting we had in our motel (me horizontal !) with Bob Gribble and his PR officer, June Vander Linden, and two others, Pat and Maurice Jones, present. In this, and the enclosed papers, you will learn who they are and how they operate. They want very much to cooperate most closely.

They have asked for ~~three~~ 4 things right away -- a complete set of the Newsletter, if such exists, and, whether it does or not, a set of all copies from August 1957. The first is for their files ; the second to complete Bob's set. Also :-

(2) A taped copy of the last part of the Donald Keyhoe "Armstrong Theater" show, giving the statement of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, who went on for about five minutes after the Keyhoe bit and which everybody seems to have totally ignored.

(3) Any and all sighting or other cases you can spare or dig up prior to 1950 (I think ; but this you can get from him). I have offered to try and get all mine statted and sent, in due course.

(4) A stat of that first Project Bluebook mimeoed and stapled document that I got way back in 1949 and of which I have loaned you my copy along with my files whilst I am away.

Do you think that you could rustle up any of these? These are the most, and the most worthwhile people I have met. They are, in fact, fantastic.

There comes then the other enclosed. I am sincerely hoping that you three may take time out to read and study and consider this idea. I feel very sincerely we could have a great idea here and one that might be most useful to Ufology and at the same

(over)

ER GROUPS

time ~~have~~ BE a wonderful outlet for promotion. I have not mentioned it to the others ⊗ but I believe that (if I could work things the way I once did for the National Speleological Society when they did their living underground for two weeks stunt) I might be able to promote it for free and really make some copy about the technological competence of Ufologists that even the daily press would handle as science and in a dignified manner. I look only to build the status of our interests (and at the same time to klobber the contactees). I do hope you will at least give it your consideration. I so very much value your triumvirate opinions

I would draw your particular attention to the list on page 2. I have sent copies of this only to Bob Gribble, yourselves, Idabel, and Don Keyhoe. I am not fully acquainted with Coral, and I dont know the other three. I am leaving that (or those) until I hear from you, first, and then from the other three. I have Bob's full backing already. If you approve, I will then get the thing stencilled, and send it out to the others unless you could or would do just that.

Bob is perfectly right -- we've got to get organized and fight back; but we dont want any more organizations.

How are you all ? I never hear from you. We were making some progress at this end until my bloody back gave out but the local "quack" just left (an osteopath, by which I swear) and he tells me that a couple of days more in bed, some more bone-busting, and then a mattress in the back of the car and I can get going again. I think I will have to cancel Alaska but I am determined to do the Great Slave Lake to which one can now drive. I have to see the tundra before the snows come down. Wait till you hear about "Mr. Bigfoot". We go next to Vancouver on the "Sasquatch." It is really fantastic and beats the Yeti in Sikkim !

All 'loove' and if I get back I'm going to literally hijack all of you for a long weekend at the farm without anybody else and give you steaks and a blow-by-blow. I look forward to that.

Yers in vitrio,

Ivan

(Your "problem")

encs: lots of them.

a place called Wetaskiwin
Alberta, Canada (sic).

21st Sept, 1959

Dear Ted, Isabel, and Lex,

We've just got back from a 2400 mile drive (and in our poor old four-inch-off-the-ground waggon, yet) up north to a point where they are bulldozing a new road into the tundra between Great Slave and Great Bear Lake very near the Arctic Circle. It has been a very edifying experience and changed all my ideas, until now conceived from books only, about the "North". It's not like that at all ! We did have a couple of real delights. The first was driving thru a herd of Woodland Caribou at 10:30am one morning ; the other was seeing "our Moose" -- a hell of a big fellow with horns at about 40 paces. Luckily he took off, it being the bullmoosing season and I being almost unable to move due to about five pounds of sticky clay adhering to each of the carpet slippers I happened to be wearing. These things always happen when one is not properly prepared.

Well, once a Fortean, always a Fortean, I suppose. However, whether you like it or not we have "done" the Sasquatch bit and, holy smoke in truth, that is something too. It is not as current as the Bigfoot but is just as potent, and we were most impressed with the descriptions of certain Amerindians whom we had the very real pleasure of interviewing. This is indeed a funny one and I will give you a blow-by-blow when and if I ever get back.

We're piling up the miles now and seeing a lot but we still have a devil of a lot to do and I have an awful lot of serious writing to do. This is a bloody big continent and much more varied than the average "exprt" seems to know or states. So far my publishers seem reasonably pleased but I am not at all satisfied.

I have not had a chance to do any ufinvestigation lately but I was rather interested to hear some of the tales of the very hardboiled oilmen and roadmen far up in the clear skies of the north. They dont scoff ; on the contrary, most of them have something to tell with a wry smile. Strangely and to me very interestingly, they all stress the concentration of ufos (alleged) around "clear-water lakes up north". Talk about "sightings" ! Well, I didn't, as I just wanted to keep them talking in the bunkhouses once they got going. Once again, the general concensus of opinion seems to be that they are "natural phenomena of some sort". I get this over and over again. I may add that I get the identical reaction if I 'let' myself be drawn out on anything such as the life habits of the parasitic worms or the water snails of the area -- just as if, while these things may exist, they have not heard of them before but may have seen them and are quite prepared to take them in their stride. Sort of "If you say so, you ought to know. You're supposed to have studied these things. We see them from time to time but, what the heck, we've got a road to build and never went to college.". Perhaps one should bear this in mind in adjudging the reactions of "The People".

I hope to have time to do a bit of ufological digging while on, or crossing the Prairies. I have your notes and will try to dart aside to call upon anybody who looks promising. But there is so much to try and do.

You know, I often wonder if we aren't all barking up a limbless tree. When I look back on now over a quarter of a century of it all, I must say that I cannot see one single solid practical advance or discovery. Are we doing the right thing ; and are we doing anything worthwhile. There are so many bloody personalities involved at every turn. And what have we really got but thousands of statements by people who "say" they have witnessed this or that. When all is said and done, I come more and more to feel that the~~y~~ only really worthwhile things to investigate are such items as that funny bit of black stuff I gave you (Lex) with bits of pure copper in it that Lee Munsig gave me ; the funny little light metal cylinder filled with carbon ; and other such concrete objects that either have or have been alleged to have fallen from the sky. All this talk makes me weary sometimes. But then again, perhaps it is I who am off the rails. But let us cheer up and realize that it is as yet only our "hobby". Maybe we will live to see the day when something concrete comes out of it.

My sincerest to all of you, and I must say, I'd like a note from one of you one day just telling me whether you are all still alive.

Yours,

IVAN SANDERSON, INC.
ANIMALS
325 WEST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

HONES: CIRCLE 6-1387
" NO ANSWER LEAVE
ESSAGE CI 6-0430

21st Feb,1958

Dear Trio,

Having wonderful time : wish you were here. And do I ? I invariably devote either friday or saturday each week to my own business correspondence, accounts, and suchlike miserable matters, and items of interest like writing to you-all have to wait till the end. This time I am kicking off with this as there really is so much to be said.

(1) Last night I gave a talk to a captive audience of 300 boys and faculty at our local Blair Academy where, rather surprisingly, they teach the little bastards some manners it seems. Subject UFOS. The response and subsequent applause absolutely staggered me and the faculty but what was even more interesting was the result of the three opening questions I now make a habit of asking, to wit :-

(a) How many of you believe there could be intelligent life on other astronomical bodies specially planets revolving around sunlike stars. Result 85% by count.

(b) How many of you believe that either these life forms or other unknown objects have and do enter our atmosphere from outside and are seen by humans. Result 55%.

(c) How many of you have yourselves seen or think you have seen, or have a relative or close personal friend who says he or she has seen one ? Result, and here was the payoff...36%.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the percentages are going up by leaps and bounds. In 1952 I first asked those question in Oklahoma City and out of a crowd of over 400, the number holding up their hands went something like 10, 20, and 2. See how (b) above is dropping relative to the others, and this seems to be current all over.

(2) A group of the boys are getting together and are going to contact me along with one of the faculty. They want to join CSI and purchase copies of the publications for their library. If they do, I will have the master appraise each candidate of 16 and over, for your consideration.

(3) Enclosed are some requests from a bundle of mail given me by LJ. The Yorkshireman sounds reliable and you may not have the sighting. I know nothing of any of them. (By the way, three of the Blair boys promised to send me sighting reports and one a set of pixs taken by his father, an RCA Exec.)

(4) The telegram handed to me by LJ when I was beating the the drums with a bunch of Africans on his show the other night sounds pretty solid and might be worth investigating. I know the Chief Detective in Baltimore, if we need outside help.

(over)

(5) Enclosed also two clips of a very solid Polt.Manif. which I would like back in due course. As you know I am no longer keeping any ufo material but sending it all to you for CSI files. The other Forteana I am still keeping. Also picked up last night a story re one Dr. Ralph Harlow, retired religious teacher, Smith College (address to same) who had a pact with a scientific collegaue that whoever died first would try to contact the other. Nothing happened for a year after the death of the scientist, and Dr Harlow when discussing the issue with his class stated categorically that he therefore no~~w~~ longer believed in the afterlife at all -- whereupon a heavy glass inkwell on his desk split in half and leaped. When shown to the physics dept. he was told that it had taken the most intense heat directed in a narrow beam to have done this. Odd ?

(6) Lex, have you got "The Immense Journey" by Loren Eiseley, pub. Random House, in the lib~~a~~rary ? There is a chapter in it on UFOS. (or did I ask you this before).

(7) What is "diamagnetism" and did Faraday ever mention it in for instance his Electrical Research, Vol.iii. ? By the same token, do you know if whirlpools or whorlpools in gases, liquids, or presumably solids, have ever been shewn to have a cooling effect ? If either of the above questions is to be answered in the affirmative, I think I have something and somebody you ought to investigate right away anent the Plantier theory of ufo propulsion.

Had a most interesting two days last week in the Pentagon and the Naval Photographic Center at Anacosta. As soon as I receive what I need and have been promised by them on one score I am going back with a request for guidance on ufology and I was told that I might get something interesting. Everybody slams the Airforce ; the Navy has been neglected ; I'm a naval reserve officer seconded to the US and still have a few old pals in active intelligence therein. You never know what you may not get if you just ask in the right place. I was told that I couldn't get a color photo of the Antarctic ; I asked the Navy and was given 11,000 unclassified to choose from !

All the best to all ; I've retreated alone to the farm !

Yours,

Ivan

IVAN SANDERSON, INC.

ANIMALS

325 WEST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

HONES: CIRCLE 6-1387
NO ANSWER LEAVE
ESSAGE CI 6-0430

2nd March,1958

Dear Trio,

Here's another. Would that we could take a weekend off and drive down to see this Reider person. Of course he's a limited little technician but he's obviously really perplexed and he might break down or welcome "help". Might even have a genuine Fortean in the making.

So the Press has fallen back on ice from commercial airliners. How utterly dreary can one get.

What was the name of the place in NE Penna that you assessed fell at the intersection of a number of Michel trios ? If you could give it to me again I might be able to go over there and do a bit of digging around.

Actually, I'm utterly clobbered this time by the fact that I found to my utmost horror and misery last week that I have to stay on this ..... television until late June. As Bob Duncan so aptly put it, it's just like a divorce, on again, off again, and what are you left with -- the same old drag.

Liked your piece in FU on the Levelland Flap very much indeed. I have done another piece for Stefan but will not send advance mss copy to you till I know that he accepts it. Waste of time.

I got my dirty nose in the LI poltergeist affair but have not had the time to carry through. I'm really sorry as that is right up my alley.

See you.. I suppose ?

Ivan

138 West 92nd Street, New York 25, N.Y.

Ivan T. Sanderson
325 W. 45th St.
NYC 36, N.Y.

March 31
1956

Dear Ivan:

This is just a note to express once again our deep gratitude for your friendly generosity in giving us so unstintingly of your time and energy. Never since I have been in the organisation have I seen an audience of ours held so spellbound as yours last night; unquestionably no speaker has made such an impression of authority. Ted has suggested that we should ask members to write down their impressions, and I hope we can present you with a few of these "reviews", which should make interesting reading. I know what my own reaction was: I indulged in the liberty of taking notes so as not to forget it, though ordinarily I leave this to Isabel. I am very sorry I haggled about the outline so (and, at that, didn't get it into a really logical form after all); the outline was the merest desiccated skeleton of the talk that grew from, or upon, it, and really had no great importance in itself. It was a privilege for all of us to enjoy your company for this evening.

I only wish more of us had had the opportunity. Many in Brooklyn, and, it now turns out, many in New Jersey, didn't receive the announcement until today, a week after its mailing! This is shameful. Had there not been the contretemps with the sloth of the Post Office, quite likely there would have been three there for every two. It is a thousand pities that our desire to save a penny apiece (by 3d class mail) deprived so many people of the opportunity that should have been theirs. We paid 2/3 the postage, and sacrificed 1/3 of the audience! Next time we will know better.

I need not say how contrite we felt on hearing (as we feared to hear) that the doctor had you in bed. There is no doubt that you should not have exerted yourself in that way last night, and I'm sure both Alma and the doctor told you so pretty sharply. Fulfilling your commitments to your rather humble friends in C.S.I. here took on the character of a deed of heroism. I really don't know what one can say in such circumstances. If there is any "legwork" you need done which the doctor's dispositions won't permit, perhaps we could do some of it for you.

As you know, financially we are mice, so there can be no question of anything like a tangible recompense for your valuable gift to us, but we are sending a little token of a rather mundane sort (i.e. no gems or the like) as a bit of a thank-offering.

Sincerely,

P.S. This letter does not require an answer. I am sure you have far too many letters to answer without having to worry about this one too.

ANALYSIS OF PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
OF
UFOS AND THE HYPOTHETICAL ENTITIES
THAT MAY CONTROL THEM

****

The following analysis is based on three assumptions as follows :-

I That UFOS are not of Human devising or construction.

II That they are Intelligently controlled.

III That they are Machines.

There is, of course, no scientific evidence whatsoever that any of these three assumptions is correct or may even be legitimately predicated, and for the following basic reasons :-

I We -- as opposed to possible official bodies -- do not have the physical body of any UFO, and so cannot say what they are, who made them, or where they come from.

II We cannot define "intelligence", so do not know what could control UFOS or even whether they may not themselves be the intelligence.

III We dont know either if they exist or whether, if they do, they are material or nonmaterial bodies; nor whether they may not themselves be "alive".

Nonetheless, if we do assume the three above premises, we may proceed to attempt to analyze the overall possibilities of origin, makeup, performance, and effects in each case, using basic logic and what knowledge we have of both logical and "illogical" possibility.

I. IF UFOS ARE NOT OF HUMAN DEVISING OR CONSTRUCTION :-

A. From Where could they come ?

(1) In Our Universe (of gross mass 10^{+87} grams; ex Einstein)

(a) From Space itself.

(b) From Concentrated Bodies of Matter

(i) Gas Nebulae (cold and isolated)
(ii) Suns (hot and concentrated)
(iii) Comets (captivated)

(c) From stratified bodies of matter.

(i) Rogue Objects (dead suns, dark stars, etc)
(ii) Planetary Bodies (planets and satellites)

* (2) In Other Universes (i.e. Space-Time-Continua)

B. From What could they come in our Universe ?

(1) Our Earth

(a) Inside same (artificial cave systems in Lithosphere)

* (b) The Bottom of the Oceans. (see Fort)

(c) From somewhere on its land surface (apply to U.S Airforce)

(d) From our Atmosphere (neutral magnetic zone)

(2) Our Solar System

(a) Our Moon (intrinsically; not as a way-station)
(b) Other Planets in our Solar-System (or moons thereof)
(c) The Sun (or captured Comets)

(3) Other Parts of our Galaxy

* (a) Planetary Bodies or Satellites.
(b) Concentrated Gaseous Bodies (stars and gas nebulae)
(c) Space within ~~same.~~ our Galaxy.

(4) Other Galaxies, namely Extragalactic Nebulae.

(a) Material Bodies of any kind therein.
(b) Space within ~~same~~ other Galaxies.

(5) Intergalactic Space.

C. What might the Physical Environment of their homeland be ?

(1) Location and Availability.

(a) On an intergalactic rogue body.
(b) On an intragalactic rogue body.
(c) On a member of a stellar-planetary system.

(2) Physical Makeup of the Body

(a) Chemical Composition (mass and density)
(b) Gravity (comparative size and elementary composition)
(c) Temperature (normal and range)
(d) Irradiation (from outside sources ; degree of "light")
(e) Radiation (internal, especially radioactivity)

II. IF UFOS ARE CONTROLLED BY INTELLIGENCES :-

A. Are these Intelligences ?

(1) Wholly and perpetually Disembodied (i.e. Entities)

- (a) Manifestations of an All-Pervading Power (God)
- (b) God-like "Thought-Patterns" of superior Beings.
- (c) Superintellects, but products of evolution.
- (d) Intelligent Entities (of about our own order)
- (e) Spirits, of an occult nature or from other "planes"
- (f) Inferior Intellects (of the nature of Poltergeists)

(2) Vagrant Intelligencies (i.e. Robotics)

- (a) With corporal bodies resident elsewhere.
- (b) Incorporated in machines, controlled by distant bodies.
- (c) Separate units of larger composite intellects.

(3) Contained in, and dependent upon, specific corporal Bodies.

- (a) Composed of "force-fields" only (nonmatter)
- (b) Made of matter different to that which we know.
- (c) Composed of "Matter" such as we know it.

B. If the Intellects are contained in Bodies made of Matter such as we know, then :-

(1) In what basic form is ~~it~~ this Matter (presumably according to temperature)

(a) Gaseous	(a) One of these alone	(a) Amorphous
(b) Liquid	(b) Of any two combined	(b) Crystalline
(c) Colloidal	(c) Of any three	(c) A combination of the two.
(d) Solid	(d) Of all four.	

(2) In what combinations do the substances of its composition come, and how are they combined ?

- (a) Is it homogenous (all of one chemical compound)
- (b) Is it a mere concatenation of compounds.
- (c) Is it "organized", as in plants and animals.

(3) In what ~~ways~~ could the Intellect be ~~organized~~ contained ?

- (a) In single, self-contained Units (~~like~~ as in Bacteria, Protozoa)
- (b) As corporate functionaries but in separate Units (sponges) ; IN SPONGES)
- (c) As corporate diversities but amalgamated in single Units (as the cells of in plants and ~~especially~~ animals)

(4) In what ways could the Bodies be constructed ?

- (a) As "free" masses, without integuments (like ~~pro~~teins molecules)
- (b) Enclosed in Integuments (as in Bacteriophages and Protozoa)
- (c) Enclosed in a rigid exoskeleton (as in Insects)
- (d) Supported by an internal skeleton (as in Men)

(5) What is the basic capacity of the Bodies ?

- (a) Are they Static (like radio-transmitters, or bacteria)
- (b) Are they sessile (like plants and sea-anemones)
- (c) Are they mobile (like ourselves and other animals)

III. IF THE UFOS ARE MACHINES :-

A. Of what are they composed or constructed ?

- (1) Forcefields, or "Nonmatter".
- (2) Matter of a kind different to that which we know.
- (3) Matter such as we do know, and if so, is it :-
  - (a) Gaseous in content?
  - (b) Liquid or colloidal?
  - (c) Plastic (specifically, carbon-chain based)?
  - (d) Ceramic?
  - (e) Metallic?
  - (f) Any combination of these?

B. What could be, or are, their shapes ?

- (1) Theoretical -- of any imagineable form.
- (2) Reported -- of an enormous range of forms. (see Fort)
- (3) Of Immediate Concern
  - (a) Spindles (cigar-shaped)
  - (b) Lenticels (lens, disc, or "saucer"-shaped)
  - (c) Globes (foo and other lights)

C. What are the major types of Conveyances ?

- (1) Self-contained Transports (like Aircraft Carriers, Factory-Ship
- (2) Manned Auxilliaries (like Planes, liveboats, whale-chasers)
- (3) Unmanned Machines (like Guided Lawn-Mowers, Mining-Machines)

D. What must UFOS, as machines, do ?

- (1) They must be able to traverse space.
- (2) They must be able to counteract gravities.
- (3) They must be able to collect, store, convert, and dispense energy.

E. What have they been reported to do ?

(1) Traverse Space.

- (a) They get here from elsewhere in space.
- (b) They move fast or slow in any direction in our atmosphere
- (c) Manoeuvre by curved turns.

(2) Counter our Gravity.

- (a) By hovering motionless (or gyrating, or slowly circlin (g.)
- (b) By moving horizontally at slow speed.

CARRY or COLLECT

(3) Carry or collect, Store, Convert, and Dispense Energy.

- (a) Make moises (or [illegible] be silent)
- (b) Radiate Light and Heat
- (c) Affect matter at a distance (vide: Capt.Whitted, and fires)

(4) Other Things

- (a) Descend into the sea.
- (b) Pulse, both in size, color, and radiance.
- (c) Dim out and on, in our vision and on radarscopes.
- (d) Vanish or appear instantly.
- (e) Make angular turns, or instantaneous reversals.

The performance and actions required of a machine coming from elsewhere to examine this planet must include the three basic functions listed in III.D. above. UFOS by their reported actions do fulfil all three. They also perform in other manners as listed in III.E.(4) above. What is the explanation.

There can be many, but two will suffice. The first -- counteraction of gravity -- has been known on this earth since the dawn of free-swimming aquatic life, and to us since the invention of the balloon. The traversing of infinite distances across space, instantaneous angular manoeuvres in an atmosphere, instant appearance and disappearance, dimming, change of size and shape, and possibly pulsing, can be simply explained by the acceptance of one particular type of power source. All the other things they are reported to do, we can already do.

IVAN SANDERSON, INC.

ANIMALS

325 WEST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

ES: CIRCLE 6-1387
ANSWER LEAVE
GE CI 6-0430

15th Dec, 1957

Dear Isabel, Lex, and Ted,

Long time no see nor communicate but I have been really going through a "patch". I suppose this was brought on by the official announcement -- which I had known about but had to sit on for some weeks -- that Garry Moore has resigned from TV. Everybody went into a major flap and it appeared to be incumbent upon me to "do something". Oh dear !

What with taking over the editorship of this newspaper, getting our first issue out , at eight days notice, I may say, getting the next going, assuring creditors that Tv or no TV Sanderson would press on, and all that sort of balls, I have been kept pretty busy.

Then the benighted oafs who are supposed to have set-down, built, heated, lighted, and generally done my house extension all went hunting or just went, and so the frost came, and there are still holes, and heat goes out and wind comes in, and again Oh Dear !

Besides this, I am of course not only completely bankrupt but in debt -- awful show ! This has meant all sort of nasty work, like writing articles for encyclopaedias. Very dull.

Be all this as it may, thank you for your letter Lex and the copy of your next most interesting article. I have just done one for Stefan of which I forgot to make a carbon but which I dont think I'll send you anyway as it will probably give you mental indigestion ! I am indeed sorry that I cannot be with you (us) on the 19th but I have to talk to the Society of General Semanticists on the same subject opposite (Carnegie) that night. I'll give them hell, boys -- rah, oh, frightfully rah. Actually, they make a lot more sense than many so-called ufologists I've met. Incidentally, I though Lee Munsick's last effort was extremely good.

Dick Harpster has told me all about this "We're peaceful folk and we dont want to bother you -- we just want your DOG" bit. This -- and his expressed feelings about it -- interest me no end. Maybe I will live to see the day, yet.

I enclose a piece that I want you to contemplate and which I would like back. You are just about the only people who ever send valued material back, so I feel safe doing this. Here is a strange little one that I have been harping on for a year. I dont dig astrology one bit but give the devil his due, here is something that might stand as "evidence" that some of their apparent ravings could have a basis in some facts. If our little planets can influence our piffling little radio signals in any way they ought to be able to muck-up industriously mating genes. Perhaps all people born in periods of profound "degradation" caused by this or that conjunction really are prone to be pyrotechnics, rapists, or just plain slobs. A rather nice thought, now I come to think about it.

Meantime, I am very deeply into this Piris Map business. The more I get into it the "worse" it becomes. Thank God, I have Charles Hapgood to guide me.

Presumably the Ufos -- animate or controlled -- have gone home for Xmas. I wonder if Christ has been on a grand cosmic tour for a billion years. I like the idea of their planting xmas trees and rolling away big stones on Aldabran XIX same like we do. Peace, aint it wonderful.

Please ring me sometimes, collect. I get lonely up here doing mundane things.

Yours,

Ivan

CIVILIAN SAUCER INTELLIGENCE OF NEW YORK

presents with pride

IVAN T. SANDERSON

who will speak on

A POWER SOURCE FOR UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

Ivan T. Sanderson, zoological explorer and experimental zoologist, is world-famous as the author of many remarkable books, beginning with the memorable Animal Treasure in 1937. His current successes are Living Mammals of the World and Follow the Whale.

It is not generally known that Ivan Sanderson is also an outstanding researcher and expert on "Fortean" subjects - strange natural phenomena such as sea monsters, poltergeists, teleportation, and flying saucers.

A friend of C.S.I. from its founding, Mr. Sanderson has again generously consented to speak for us this season, in spite of the heavy demands on his time, writing simultaneously two other new technical books and conducting a new daily radio program (WOR 2:35 P.M.).

His lecture will deal with evidence for spontaneous teleportation of objects in nature and the possibility that some UFO's may be propelled by this mysterious force. C.S.I. members who have heard him before will welcome the opportunity to hear this accomplished speaker again; those who have not heard him have a fascinating and informative evening in store.

DATE: Friday evening, March 30, 1956.

TIME: 8:30 P.M. SHARP

PLACE: Steinway Hall, 113 West 57th Street, New York City.

ADMISSION: Non-Members $1.00. Members of C.S.I. of N.Y. 25 cents.
(Please bring membership card.)

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1956

BOOK REVIEW

By LEWIS GANNETT

FOLLOW THE WHALE. By Ivan T. Sanderson. Little, Brown. 423 pages. $6.

MR. IVAN SANDERSON, who first won fame by bringing small animals back alive and writing about them with intimacy and charm, has now turned his attention to the race of whales. If he has not brought many whales back alive, he has at least made whales live in his pages. Moreover, in the course of his pursuit of whale lore, he has also found occasion to hurl heavy barbed harpoons into many conventional notions of geography, history and prehistory, and, of course, cetology, or the science of whales.

10,000 Years of Whaling

The Nantucket whalers, as Mr. Sanderson never tires of pointing out, came late, and, in the long history of whaling, were relatively unimportant. Anyway, they learned what they knew from the Indians, who may have learned what they knew from the Siberians, or even the pre-Japanese inhabitants of Japan.

Ivan T. Sanderson

Whales have been around for twenty million years or so, and may be descendants of a land animal surprisingly like present-day armadillos. Whaling, or whale murder by the *genus homo,* has been going on for at least ten thousand years, as is proved by whalebone artifacts found in the "kitchen middens" of Stone Age man, and by prehistoric rock pictures in the fjords of what we call Norway.

Mr. Sanderson, a man of positive convictions, dislikes that word "Norway," also the misused word "Viking." He also disapproves of several gentlemen who crop up in his narrative, such as "the revoltingly successful general Caius Julius Caesar," and of most, but not all, previous writers (or legend spinners) about whales. He makes an exception of R. B. Robertson, author of that "wonderful book," "Of Whales and Whaling," reviewed in this column on April 26, 1954.

The Six Great Names

There are, for Mr. Sanderson, six and only six "really important" names in the history of whaling, and neither Jonah nor Herman Melville appears on his list. His six are Tiglath-Pileser, King of Assyria; François Sopite, the Basque; Capt. Christopher Hussey, of Nantucket; Samuel Enderby, of London; Svend Foyn, of Norge (not Norway, you will note), and Capt. Carl Anton Larsen, of that same country. If you want to know why these six rank so high, you had better read Mr. Sanderson's book.

The Phoenicians and the Assyrians knew a lot about whales, and so did Aristotle and Pliny, both of whom were right about some curious details which most naturalists of the last few centuries have stoutly disbelieved. If you look at maps as Mr. Sanderson does—and he draws some nice ones for you—you will understand why it was so much more natural for the Norsemen (not "Vikings") to sail to Greenland than to Constantinople, though they did both, and why it was equally natural for the Basques to go whale hunting off Newfoundland long before Columbus was supposed to have discovered a new world. His maps also help you understand the proto-Japanese.

Whalers for Mars

Neglected records help almost as much as maps. "Almost everybody from Finmark to Gibraltar was engaged in whaling about 875 A. D., according to Mr. Sanderson, which somewhat alters the conventional picture of the so-called Dark Ages. Probably the proto-Japanese and also the Amerinds were also whaling about that time, and naturally whalers made discoveries of which they preferred not to share the secret. Mr. Sanderson profoundly admires whalers, ancient and modern. "The best man to guide the first rocket-ship to the moon or Mars," he opines, "would probably be a young whale-chaser captain"—from "Norge."

I won't go into detail on Mr. Sanderson's circumstantial reports of whale voices and whale mating, or even on the unique asymmetry of that extraordinarily able animal, the sperm whale. But I would like to record my conviction that Mr Sanderson had a wonderful good time writing his book, as I did reading it.

Book Note

Robert Moses

In his first bo
the People,"
Robert Mos
tion on
Lawren
and a
and
m

IVAN SANDERSON'S

JUNGLE ZOO

HEAD OFFICES:
IVAN SANDERSON INC
325 W. 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 36 N. Y
PHONE CIRCLE 6-0430
EXT. 316

SUMMER HOME OF HIS FAMOUS ANIMODELS
MANUNKA CHUNK
ON ROUTE U. S. 46
WARREN COUNTY
NEW JERSEY

ADDRESS P. O. BOX 85
DELAWARE N. J.
PHONE BELVIDERE 3-4941

27th June,1955.

Dear Ted,

Profoundest apologies for having delayed in answering yours of the 13th but I have been finishing up a monumental book and trying to get the above enterprise on its feet after the disastrous fire we suffered last winter. To answer yours, rapidamente :-

(1) I first had this brought to my attention by the father of my attorney who was not only a scholar but a Teacher in the true and old sense of that venerated Hebrew custom. Sadly, he is now passed away, but I shall ask Sol who is himself quite a scholar if he can help me. I remember there was a very long discussion on the matter at the house when we met. As I remember it, the translation he gave me was from the Amaraic and went "entered a fiery conveyance (of the form of a fish, great fish) which belched fire from its arse......". Assyrians chariots were of course sometimes made in the form of fish. Might this be a clue.

(2) Almost if not all birds that migrate may and often do fly by night. Many species of Plover are migratory and must fly by night as one species moves back and forth between Alaska and Hawaii twice a year and cannot do the 2000 miles in one daylight period. However, I dont know of any Plover that fly in formation and especially in echelon, and I dont know of any that glow a bright bluish-green to an extant that thoroughily alarms orthodox technicians such as Professor ......(funny name, meteor 'expert') who reported them, or which would shine sufficiently to impress photographic emulsion however sensitive. Franklly I feel sure that Mr Ruppelt is either an ass, a man without mental guts who therefore does not want to be convinced that anything not in the textbooks he has used can be, or was paid, bribed, or threatened by the authorities to write anything that suckers might believe. But that is personal opinion. That the Lubbook lights were plover is pure balls and impossible -- if they ever happened.

Incidentally, where did Mr. Eisenhower go for 18 hours in August last year during his unexpected and unscheduled four day trip to the California Fly Field where a UFO had

(over)

THIS IS JUST
WHERE THE ITEM
BELONGS – IN
THE "LITTLE DITTY"
FILE.

been reported to have landed three days before ? Have you come across that little ditty ?

— CRIFO NEWSLETTER, 6/65

Do you take the enclosed ? If not why not, and what do you think of it ?

Why dont you come and spend a weekend with us at my old farm which is about five miles from the above named and itemized zoo. I live there all summer, have no phone three spare beds, no plumbing, wonderful food, and time to lie in the grass or the swimming pool and talk.

Yours very sincerely,

Ivan

Sterling North Reviews the Books

LIVING MAMMALS OF THE WORLD. By Ivan T. Sanderson. Hanover House. 303 pp. $9.95.

Did you know that the charming little kinkajous have an "insatiable appetite for alcoholic liquids" and when inebriated "go quite mad?" That there are three kinds of mammals that lay eggs and three others that are more than 20 feet long at birth? That shrews eat more than twice their own weight in food every day and are so high-strung that a sudden noise "will cause them to leap into the air, fall in a dead faint or even drop dead?"

Ivan T. Sanderson, certainly one of the world's greatest zoologists, here offers the students of nature as well as the lay reader a fascinating and valuable volume on the living mammals of this planet, ranging in size "from a shrew that just counterbalances a dime, to the blue whale, which has been measured at 113 feet and can weigh as much as 170 tons."

Man Views the Other Mammals

* * *

This handsome folio volume, which is illustrated with 330 photographs including 190 in superb color, taught the present reviewer new facts about the common mammals. On the weird and improbable creature which Sanderson has studied all over the globe, from the duck-bills and spiny anteaters to the great apes, the author is both stimulating and encyclopedic.

Perhaps because we ourselves are primates. of the major division known as anthropoids we will always be particularly fascinated by our second cousins the lesser apes and our first cousins the great apes.

Sanderson calls the gibbon "the cleanest, gentlest and in many respects the most intelligent of the apes." One that the author took with him all over Malaya "ate at table, made its own bed" and helped the author to collect thousands of types of insects "which would never have been found by any human collector."

In Africa, Sanderson's studies of the gorilla and chimpanzee upset many preconceived notions about these two great apes. For instance, he found the chimps more aggressive and quite as dangerous as the gorillas, which are just "great big, easily scared vegetarians, desiring nothing more than to be left alone in their forest fastnesses." Sanderson examined sleeping platforms constructed by gorillas in which the branches were anchored with "true knots, with a double over and under twist." As for the intelligence of chimps, they sometimes surpass "normal adult humans" in their swift solving of some simple mechanical problem.

* * *

Man, for all his adaptability, resourcefulness and endurance is "not the ultimate." What future evolution may produce even Sanderson cannot say—but slow and interesting changes will occur. Such a book as **Living Mammals** makes the reader wiser, more thoughtful, more humble. We are but one of more than 1,000,000 known kinds of animals living on this planet. We cannot fly unaided like the bird. We cannot swim like the otter or the seal. We are not as swift as the antelope. And some of us are not even sufficiently intelligent to study our fellow mammals (among which we are sometimes classed as the most ferocious that ever walked the earth). If we could stop fighting, scheming and threatening for a few centuries, we might become worthy of the place we so proudly claim at the apex of the animal kingdom.

Congress' Traveling Yokels

By DOUGLAS SMITH

Members of Congress travel to various parts of the globe to investigate things too numerous to mention. Most of them seem to behave with dignity. But an incident reported by a passenger on an airline indicates that at least one needs a lesson or two.

The "gentleman" in question, who turned out to be a freshman Congressman, was traveling to the West Indies—at government expense, of course. He demanded that he be served his dinner first, because he was a Congressman. The stewardess obliged.

On finishing his dinner, he lit a cigar. Reminded by the stewardess that cigar-smoking in airliners is against the rule, he put it out—but soon lit up another. And this time, the fellow passenger says, he answered the reprimand with an wisecrack that he had been told only to put out the first cigar.

From one viewpoint, this may serve only to prove that there are yokels in Congress as well as in the hills. But it also brings to mind the remark made concerning a lady whose homeliness was all too apparent—"she can't help being ugly, but she could stay a home."

NEWSPAPER: THE NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM-SUN
LOCATION: NEW YORK, NEW YORK
DATE: 19 DECEMBER 1955

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
165 Church Street - New York

LOUISVILLE, KY.
TIMES
Circ. D. 170,200

MAR 17 1958

4 THEORIES ON 'SAUCERS'

Scientist Believes Earth Already Has Had Visits From Outer Space

By HENRY GOODMAN
Louisville Times Staff Writer

"It's quite probable we've been visited from outer space," in the opinion of Ivan T. Sanderson, scientist, explorer, author, lecturer, and television personality.

Here to speak to the St. Matthews Women's Club today, Sanderson is pretty sure man isn't the only intelligent creature in the universe. He thinks intelligent beings could be running the so-called flying saucers.

"There are four possibilities as to what these unidentified flying objects may be," he explains.

"First, inanimate things. Second, animate jellylike creatures from space, having no intelligence. Perhaps they live on raw energy, from the sun and stars. Our plants live half on energy and half on matter, so there's no reason to believe a creature couldn't evolve to live on energy alone. Third, machines made by intelligent beings on other planets, and fourth, the unidentified objects may have been made on earth, perhaps by the Russians."

IVAN T. SANDERSON
Credits Other 'Intelligence'

Sanderson says it is fairly certain the Russians captured lens-shaped aircraft from Germany in 1945. Three experimental models were known to be operational, he says.

The scientist, who appears once a week with an unusual wild animal on the Garry Moore C.B.S. morning television show, explains how intelligent life probably arose on other planets:

"The best astronomers believe all stars have planets, just as our sun does. The third planet out from a star would be just about the same as our planet, with the same chemical elements. The elements are whirled about, before the planet is formed, just as they would be in a centrifuge, and this separates them, so that one planet would get one group of elements and another a different group.

"There's every reason to believe life has evolved on these other planets, and reason to think intelligent life on other planets would be similar, in some ways at least, to man. After all, there are many cases of parallel evolution in different creatures on earth.

"We know there are stars older than our sun, so if the intelligent creatures in their planetary systems had only a tiny start over us, say 3,000 years, they might already have space travel. Just look at the scientific advances we have made in only the past 200 years."

Explorer At 16

Sanderson started exploring at 16, when he went on a round-the-world trip for the British Museum, collecting rats. The day he graduated from Cambridge, with degrees in zoology, geology and botany, he led an 18-month expedition to West Africa, and collected 100,000 specimens.

Now 47, he hasn't been on an expedition for 10 years, but hopes to go sometime soon.

He is the author of many books, including "Animal Treasure," "Caribbean Treasure" and "Living Treasure," published in the late 1930's and still selling. His latest is "The Monkey Kingdom," published last year, a big book with 300 color pictures.

Sanderson lives in New York City.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1956

BOOK REVIEW

By LEWIS GANNETT

FOLLOW THE WHALE. By Ivan T. Sanderson. Little, Brown. 423 pages. $6.

MR. IVAN SANDERSON, who first won fame by bringing small animals back alive and writing about them with intimacy and charm, has now turned his attention to the race of whales. If he has not brought many whales back alive, he has at least made whales live in his pages. Moreover, in the course of his pursuit of whale lore, he has also found occasion to hurl heavy barbed harpoons into many conventional notions of geography, history and prehistory, and, of course, cetology, or the science of whales.

10,000 Years of Whaling

The Nantucket whalers, as Mr. Sanderson never tires of pointing out, came late, and, in the long history of whaling, were relatively unimportant. Anyway, they learned what they knew from the Indians, who may have learned what they knew from the Siberians, or even the pre-Japanese inhabitants of Japan.

Ivan T. Sanderson

Whales have been around for twenty million years or so, and may be descendants of a land animal surprisingly like present-day armadillos. Whaling, or whale murder by the *genus homo*, has been going on for at least ten thousand years, as is proved by whalebone artifacts found in the "kitchen middens" of Stone Age man, and by prehistoric rock pictures in the fjords of what we call Norway.

Mr. Sanderson, a man of positive convictions, dislikes that word "Norway," also the misused word "Viking." He also disapproves of several gentlemen who crop up in his narrative, such as "the revoltingly successful general Caius Julius Caesar," and of most, but not all, previous writers (or legend spinners) about whales. He makes an exception of R. B. Robertson, author of that "wonderful book," "Of Whales and Whaling," reviewed in this column on April 26, 1954.

The Six Great Names

There are, for Mr. Sanderson, six and only six "really important" names in the history of whaling, and neither Jonah nor Herman Melville appears on his list. His six are Tiglath-Pileser, King of Assyria; François Sopite, the Basque; Capt. Christopher Hussey, of Nantucket; Samuel Enderby, of London; Svend Foyn, of Norge (not Norway, you will note), and Capt. Carl Anton Larsen, of that same country. If you want to know why these six rank so high, you had better read Mr. Sanderson's book.

The Phoenicians and the Assyrians knew a lot about whales, and so did Aristotle and Pliny, both of whom were right about some curious details which most naturalists of the last few centuries have stoutly disbelieved. If you look at maps as Mr. Sanderson does—and he draws some nice ones for you—you will understand why it was so much more natural for the Norsemen (not "Vikings") to sail to Greenland than to Constantinople, though they did both, and why it was equally natural for the Basques to go whale hunting off Newfoundland long before Columbus was supposed to have discovered a new world. His maps also help you understand the proto-Japanese.

Whalers for Mars

Neglected records help almost as much as maps. "Almost everybody from Finmark to Gibraltar was engaged in whaling about 875 A. D., according to Mr. Sanderson, which somewhat alters the conventional picture of the so-called Dark Ages. Probably the proto-Japanese and also the Amerinds were also whaling about that time, and naturally whalers made discoveries of which they preferred not to share the secret. Mr. Sanderson profoundly admires whalers, ancient and modern. "The best man to guide the first rocket-ship to the moon or Mars," he opines, "would probably be a young whale-chaser captain"—from "Norge."

I won't go into detail on Mr. Sanderson's circumstantial reports of whale voices and whale mating, or even on the unique asymmetry of that extraordinarily able animal, the sperm whale. But I would like to record my conviction that Mr Sanderson had a wonderful good time writing his book, as I did reading it.

Book Note

Robert Moses

In his first bo
the People,"
Robert Mos
tion on
Lawren
and al
and
m

IVAN SANDERSON'S

JUNGLE ZOO

HEAD OFFICES:
IVAN SANDERSON INC
325 W. 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 36 N. Y
PHONE CIRCLE 6-0430
EXT. 316

SUMMER HOME OF HIS FAMOUS ANIMODELS
MANUNKA CHUNK
ON ROUTE U. S. 46
WARREN COUNTY
NEW JERSEY

ADDRESS P. O. BOX 85
DELAWARE N. J.
PHONE BELVIDERE 3-4941

27th June, 1955.

Dear Ted,

Profoundest apologies for having delayed in answering yours of the 13th but I have been finishing up a monumental book and trying to get the above enterprise on its feet after the disastrous fire we suffered last winter. To answer yours, rapidamente :-

(1) I first had this brought to my attention by the father of my attorney who was not only a scholar but a Teacher in the true and old sense of that venerated Hebrew custom. Sadly, he is now passed away, but I shall ask Sol who is himself quite a scholar if he can help me. I remember there was a very long discussion on the matter at the house when we met. As I remember it, the translation he gave me was from the Amaraic and went "entered a fiery conveyance (of the form of a fish, great fish) which belched fire from its arse......". Assyrians chariots were of course sometimes made in the form of fish. Might this be a clue.

(2) Almost if not all birds that migrate may and often do fly by night. Many species of Plover are migratory and must fly by night as one species moves back and forth between Alaska and Hawaii twice a year and cannot do the 2000 miles in one daylight period. However, I dont know of any Plover that fly in formation and especially in echelon, and I dont know of any that glow a bright bluish-green to an extant that thoroughily alarms orthodox technicians such as Professor ......(funny name, meteor 'expert') who reported them, or which would shine sufficiently to impress photographic emulsion however sensitive. Franklly I feel sure that Mr Ruppelt is either an ass, a man without mental guts who therefore does not want to be convinced that anything not in the textbooks he has used can be, or was paid, bribed, or threatened by the authorities to write anything that suckers might believe. But that is personal opinion. That the Lubbock lights were plover is pure balls and impossible -- if they ever happened.

Incidentally, where did Mr. Eisenhower go for 18 hours in August last year during his unexpected and unscheduled four-day trip to the California Fly Field where a UFO had

(over)

THIS IS JUST WHERE THE ITEM BELONGS – IN THE "LITTLE DITTY" FILE.

been reported to have landed three days before ? Have you come across that little ditty ?

— CRIFO NEWSLETTER, 6/55

Do you take the enclosed ? If not why not, and what do you think of it ?

Why dont you come and spend a weekend with us at my old farm which is about five miles from the above named and itemized zoo. I live there all summer, have no phone three spare beds, no plumbing, wonderful food, and time to lie in the grass or the swimming pool and talk.

Yours very sincerely,

Ivan

Sterling North Reviews the Books

LIVING MAMMALS OF THE WORLD. By Ivan T. Sanderson. Hanover House. 303 pp. $9.95.

Did you know that the charming little kinkajous have an "insatiable appetite for alcoholic liquids" and when inebriated "go quite mad?" That there are three kinds of mammals that lay eggs and three others that are more than 20 feet long at birth? That shrews eat more than twice their own weight in food every day and are so high-strung that a sudden noise "will cause them to leap into the air, fall in a dead faint or even drop dead?"

Man Views the Other Mammals

Ivan T. Sanderson, certainly one of the world's greatest zoologists, here offers the students of nature as well as the lay reader a fascinating and valuable volume on the living mammals of this planet, ranging in size "from a shrew that just counterbalances a dime, to the blue whale, which has been measured at 113 feet and can weigh as much as 170 tons."

* * *

This handsome folio volume, which is illustrated with 330 photographs including 190 in superb color, taught the present reviewer new facts about the common mammals. On the weird and improbable creature which Sanderson has studied all over the globe, from the duckbills and spiny anteaters to the great apes, the author is both stimulating and encyclopedic.

Perhaps because we ourselves are primates, of the major division known as anthropoids we will always be particularly fascinated by our second cousins the lesser apes and our first cousins the great apes.

Sanderson calls the gibbon "the cleanest, gentlest and in many respects the most intelligent of the apes." One that the author took with him all over Malaya "ate at table, made its own bed" and helped the author to collect thousands of types of insects "which would never have been found by any human collector."

In Africa, Sanderson's studies of the gorilla and chimpanzee upset many preconceived notions about these two great apes. For instance, he found the chimps more aggressive and quite as dangerous as the gorillas, which are just "great big, easily scared vegetarians, desiring nothing more than to be left alone in their forest fastnesses." Sanderson examined sleeping platforms constructed by gorillas in which the branches were anchored with "true knots, with a double over and under twist." As for the intelligence of chimps, they sometimes surpass "normal adult humans" in their swift solving of some simple mechanical problem.

* * *

Man, for all his adaptability, resourcefulness and endurance is "not the ultimate." What future evolution may produce even Sanderson cannot say—but slow and interesting changes will occur. Such a book as **Living Mammals** makes the reader wiser, more thoughtful, more humble. We are but one of more than 1,000,000 known kinds of animals living on this planet. We cannot fly unaided like the bird. We cannot swim like the otter or the seal. We are not as swift as the antelope. And some of us are not even sufficiently intelligent to study our fellow mammals (among which we are sometimes classed as the most ferocious that ever walked the earth). If we could stop fighting, scheming and threatening for a few centuries, we might become worthy of the place we so proudly claim at the apex of the animal kingdom.

Congress' Traveling Yokels

By DOUGLAS SMITH

Members of Congress travel to various parts of the globe to investigate things too numerous to mention. Most of them seem to behave with dignity. But an incident reported by a passenger on an airline indicates that at least one needs a lesson or two.

The "gentleman" in question, who turned out to be a freshman Congressman, was traveling to the West Indies—at government expense, of course. He demanded that he be served his dinner first, because he was a Congressman. The stewardess obliged.

On finishing his dinner, he lit a cigar. Reminded by the stewardess that cigar-smoking in airliners is against the rule, he put it out—but soon lit up another. And this time, the fellow passenger says, he answered the reprimand with an wisecrack that he had been told only to put out the first cigar.

From one viewpoint, this may serve only to prove that there are yokels in Congress as well as in the hills. But it also brings to mind the remark made concerning a lady whose homeliness was all too apparent—"she can't help being ugly, but she could stay at home."

NEWSPAPER: THE NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM-SUN
LOCATION: NEW YORK, NEW YORK
DATE: 19 DECEMBER 1955

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
165 Church Street - New York

LOUISVILLE, KY.
TIMES
Circ. D. 170,200

MAR 17 1958

4 THEORIES ON 'SAUCERS'

Scientist Believes Earth Already Has Had Visits From Outer Space

By HENRY GOODMAN
Louisville Times Staff Writer

"It's quite probable we've been visited from outer space," in the opinion of Ivan T. Sanderson, scientist, explorer, author, lecturer, and television personality.

Here to speak to the St. Matthews Women's Club today, Sanderson is pretty sure man isn't the only intelligent creature in the universe. He thinks intelligent beings could be running the so-called flying saucers.

"There are four possibilities as to what these unidentified flying objects may be," he explains.

"First, inanimate things. Second, animate jellylike creatures from space, having no intelligence. Perhaps they live on raw energy, from the sun and stars. Our plants live half on energy and half on matter, so there's no reason to believe a creature couldn't evolve to live on energy alone. Third, machines made by intelligent beings on other planets, and fourth, the unidentified objects may have been made on earth, perhaps by the Russians."

IVAN T. SANDERSON
Credits Other 'Intelligence'

Sanderson says it is fairly certain the Russians captured lens-shaped aircraft from Germany in 1945. Three experimental models were known to be operational, he says.

The scientist, who appears once a week with an unusual wild animal on the Garry Moore C.B.S. morning television show, explains how intelligent life probably arose on other planets:

"The best astronomers believe all stars have planets, just as our sun does. The third planet out from a star would be just about the same as our planet, with the same chemical elements. The elements are whirled about, before the planet is formed, just as they would be in a centrifuge, and this separates them, so that one planet would get one group of elements and another a different group.

"There's every reason to believe life has evolved on these other planets, and reason to think intelligent life on other planets would be similar, in some ways at least, to man. After all, there are many cases of parallel evolution in different creatures on earth.

"We know there are stars older than our sun, so if the intelligent creatures in their planetary systems had only a tiny start over us, say 3,000 years, they might already have space travel. Just look at the scientific advances we have made in only the past 200 years."

Explorer At 16

Sanderson started exploring at 16, when he went on a round-the-world trip for the British Museum, collecting rats. The day he graduated from Cambridge, with degrees in zoology, geology and botany, he led an 18-month expedition to West Africa, and collected 100,000 specimens.

Now 47, he hasn't been on an expedition for 10 years, but hopes to go sometime soon.

He is the author of many books, including "Animal Treasure," "Caribbean Treasure" and "Living Treasure," published in the late 1930's and still selling. His latest is "The Monkey Kingdom," published last year, a big book with 300 color pictures.

Sanderson lives in New York City.

25 January 2005
7 Arlmont Street
Milford, Connecticut
06460

Dr. Michael D. Swords
1025 Berkshire Drive
Kalamazoo, Michigan
49006-6403

Dear Dr. Swords:-

I must apologize for this far longer than I estimated delay before acknowledging your most informative letter and **incredible** package of information that I still cannot believe has survived after half-a-century.

To begin, I must ask do I owe you any reimbursement for the postage and copying for this package? If I do, please informe me what the cost is, and I will send a payment check to cover said costs. In these economic times, many of my contacts are feeling the financial pinch due to Bush's economic depression we are in, so we want to be certain that no one puts a financial burden on anyone.

Regarding passenger pigeon survival: What you had sent me in what you possess was most helpful, as I was totally unaware that NATURAL HISTORY magazine had an article about T. Roosevelt's 1907 sighting in which he claimed to have seen a flock of passenger pigeons. I know that there is controversy about his claimed sighting, if you are not aware, some critics have doubt that he was accurate in his identification that these were passenger pigeons. Though I remain somewhat neutral, but do lean more in that he was correct in his identification. I recheck the NATURAL HISTORY journals we had in my graduate school university files; unfortunately, I found that this journal did not (which is unusual) have on its back page a listings of other references for one to consult for further background inforation on said article; nor did they have any letters-to-the-editor column for 1977/78, so there was no feedback from the readers about said article.

As for what I had regarding about passenger pigeons in Michigan, I came across several extra copies that I had at hand of sources that I was able to backtrack that occurred in your homestate of Michigan. My copy that I acquire from the Detroit Public Library of this sunday newspaper article (which I learn about from a letter-to-the-editor in the journal of **SCIENCE** in 1930 that fortunately gave a precise date!) gave a detail account of two reports in your region. Mr. Wright I have been able to acquire some of his background history from the local history society (he died in 1941); Dr. Landis I still have not been able to acquire any background history of.

I am still trying to recheck the January/February 1930 newspaper issues as I am playing a hunch that there may have been additional follow-up articles/letters to the editor about this sunday newspaper article. In addition, there was also a report in the **SCIENCE NEWS LETTER** for 1930, an abstract that I manage to get a copy of, that a University of Michigan professor claimed he might also have seen a pigeon.

Further, a contact located on the internet a questionable mid-1950s pp sighting in western Michigan. I had tried to contact this person, never got a reply.

Though I know that as an former ISC member, you have a slight pursuit of cryptozoology, which I find interesting and intriguing is that all of these alledge reports of pp seems to be originating from the Michigan area. My article that I am writing upon will show that there is a strong probability that this species said to become extinct in 1914, in fact, had straglers that made it to 1930 at least.

The reports from **FATE** magazine I am still very borderline on what to make of them, and I will have top give more consideration to them. But I did get from Mike Frizzell of Maryland a lead for this claimed 1985 sighting of pp near a person's bird feeder. Though I doubt that this was any pp; what I found more interesting is the response that the person who claimed to have the sightings got from the "expert". I would have said, "Get yourself a 35mm camera with a good lens, and take as many pictures you can with 200 ASA color print film. At the worse, one would get maybe some nice pictures of mourning doves and this would confirm that it wasn't pp; on the other hand, if they show something else -- than panic! But what I cannot undertsand is the common sense of anyone to try and get confirmation!

And of course, you will get acknowledge in my article for your help on the pp.

Headless valley of the Yukon Territority. I am totally surprise that you had never heard of this classic fortean case history of this region? Ivan Sanderson was in the mid-1960s actively interested in this region, helping some bigfoot hunters who went into this Canadian region. I had always been interested in this area since I was a teenager (!) with its claims of people getting their heads chopped off if you venture into theis valley. Truth seems to be somewhat different and conflicting: I am still analysising the information I have been gathering somewhat a different pointof view: there is no question that there are several lost gold mines in this now-national park reserve - BUT there have been some 2 dozen deaths that some of the prospectors had found and relost - and then lost their own in this valley that was found and lost again - and in doing so, the gold prospectors lost their own lives. Some of these deaths are under strange circumstances; some not so strange (sheer stupidity on some part).

If you like a good mystery, I enclosed a timeline and my analysis for your amusement and consideration. And there is a lot of web sites about this Nahanni/Headless valley.

On infamous Colonel Fawcett: That letter by his son Brian I found incredible fascinating, as it confirms what I have been suspecting. Fawcett was chasing a wild dream that ultimately cost him his life and his son and his son's friend. And yet by doing so, he had achieve an immorality than he could have ever achieved if he didn't go into the jungle.

I had done a timeline on Fawcett, this gives a much more accurate and truthful sequence of him. There is a web site devote to Fawcett and his accomplishments (the site is also heavly fortean on lost civilizations that Fawcett was seeking). Fawcett was 60 years of age when he went on his last expedition, he knew that this was his last trip that he would ever undertake, it was a one lost all or nothing gamble.

Ironically, when he got lost and killed by the Indians, it set in motion of all these expeditions searching for him. One person who did much searching and is all but forgotten today is a Commander Dyott (who I am doing heavy research into.) He is the closest person who I think was the first to solve as to what happened to Fawcett.

Regarding Sanderson and the CSI group: In the 1970s, I use to do a lot
Regarding Sanderson and the CSI & Fantastic Universe/UFOS:
In the 1970s, I used to do a lot of buying and selling of old pulps magazines among the amateur collectors of that era. So I was able to get a lot of the back issues of Fantastic Universe magazines. I had done nearly 2 years ago, an index of the fortean/ufos articles that was in those magazines for a research Rod Dyke in Washington state. What was happening was that those Sanderson articles was published in Fantastic Universe who newsprint was the cheapest type of print paper I have ever seen! The pages were literally flaking apart, pages just falling out of the magazine, that I had to xerox them to save them.

I ran off a copy of this F.U. index for your files, it may be of some help to you on all of the fortean/ufo articles that got sneak into those pages. Those articles, which I am using as reference material, still hold up after half a century, considering that its monthly circulation was only in the 60,000 range. Meaning that today almost no-one knows about them existing at all.

I have a copy of Sanderson's Flatwoods ufo incident radio show that was on Long John Nebel a decade after it had happened. So thank's for your offer.

As for the correspondence of Sanderson's from the CSI files - this was the most fantastic collection that I have seen on Sanderson and -- to use the cliche -- my jaw drop to the floor -- and kept going!!

Reviewing them, they refers to the year when Sanderson was on the west coast doing his bigfoot investigation before he published his classic book on the ABSMs; they also refer to the dates of his trip to Florida with Roy Pinney and they had met by chance Dr. Joseph Gennaro (of the infamous 1896 giant florida octopus) and who wrote of his account of meeting with Sanderson. Plus the information about his New Jersey Zoo which I have been slowly putting together the history of. This gave me so many leads, that I would not have ever known about! And that Newark Evening Press clipping about him (I figure circa 1954) - I did some checking on the internet and discover that this newspaper, which cease publication in 1972, had donated their newspaper morgue clipping files to the Newark Public Library. I have a letter of inquiry out to them to see what they may possess on a Sanderson file on him. I would have never known about this lead without that clipping.

This also prompt me to take a chance on an inquiry to search for the New York Herald-Tribune newspaper as Sanderson was their science editor in the late 1940s/early 50s. I had in the 1970s search this newspaper up to 1939, but could not search further. I had assumed that their archives were destroyed when the newspaper cease in 1966, and discovered instead that the University at Austin has since 1995 obtain their 15 million clipping morgue and got an inquiry out to see what they may posses on Sanderson. Also, they have the 9 million clippings of the New York Journal-American also.
As an ufo historian, they may be of interest to you. For the most part,

As an ufo historian, I also know the importance of the few surviving newspaper morgues that still exists in this country. As the importance to see what the original newspaper article had look like when it was originally printed than some computer print out that you get today.
That is another project of mine, to locate whatever newspapers morgues that still exist in the U.S.

And the last item: where did you get this letter of an circa 1929 Australian sea-serpent seen off Sydney harbour - of which an photograph(!) was taken of it!! I check my ss listings, and I cannot find any prior mention of this incident! Also, it mention that this incident w any prior mention of this case! I have two contacts in Australia that I will see if they can perhaps run down this case as it was published in their local newspaper as a sketch based upon the photograph was published of their sighting! I am doing a small article for my "RESCUE FROM THE PAST" series for the North American Biofortean Review e-journal about this 1929 photo of a sea-serpent incident, as I feel that this overlook case is vitially important because of it being perhaps the earliest genuine case of a camera shooting an actual ss in the 1920s. You will be given credit - but where did you get this letter?

I think I have exhausted what I have to say. If I can be of any help to your research let me know. I got 32 filing cabinet draweers of files of fortean items clippings, and I am bound to have something on something.

Enjoy the enclosed items for your files ...

A fellow Connecticut Yankee Fortean ...

Gary S. Mangiacopra

P.S. I had extra copies of the latest WEIRD NEW JERSEY magazine, they had a full page article on Ivan that was the last interview he had ever done, as I doubt you had ever seen it.

2 April 2005
7 Arlmont Street
Milford, Connecticut
06460

Martin and Osa Johnson
Safari Museum
111 N. Lincoln Avenue
Chanute, Kansas
66720

Dear Sirs:-

I am inquiring to your museum in regards to a research project that I am currently investigating that involves an incident that happened during one of the Johnson's filming expeditions in Africa.

I am doing a biography on the late naturalist and writer Ivan T. Sanderson (1911-1973) whose father, Arthur Buchanan Sanderson, was involved with the Johnson's documentary filming crew in the early 1920s.

Unfortunately, of the surviving Ivan Sanderson archives, there is no file pertaining to his father's involvement with the Johnsons. However, from the few facts available the incident that involved with the Johnson's is this:

Arthur Buchanan Sanderson had founded the first game reserve in Kenya, East Africa and died there in 1924. He was killed by a rhinoceros while making a film with Martin Johnson.

Ironically, I personally recall a late night radio talk show (circa 1971-72) in which Ivan Sanderson had mention an odd incident in which (early 1950s) he and some research assistants had experienced. While they were going through some reels of wildlife film for an tv show he was going to be on, and by chance, one of the wildlife reels was the one that had shown his father being killed by the rhinoceros.

My inquiry to you is this. Does your museum have any file pertaining to Arthur Sanderson and the circumstances under which his father was unfortunately killed?

And does this alledge wildlife film that supposly shows Arthur Sanderson being killed by a rhinoceros was actually taken as Ivan Sanderson claimed when he saw it in the 1950s?

And if this incident was filmed as it was claimed, does copies of this rhinoceros incident still exist?

If you are unable to help in this matter of an incident that took place 80 years ago, it would be appreciated if you could suggest as to where I may inquire further pertaining to this incident.

I have enclosed an SASE for your reply at your leisure.

Sincerely,
Gary S Mangiacopra
Gary S. Mangiacopra

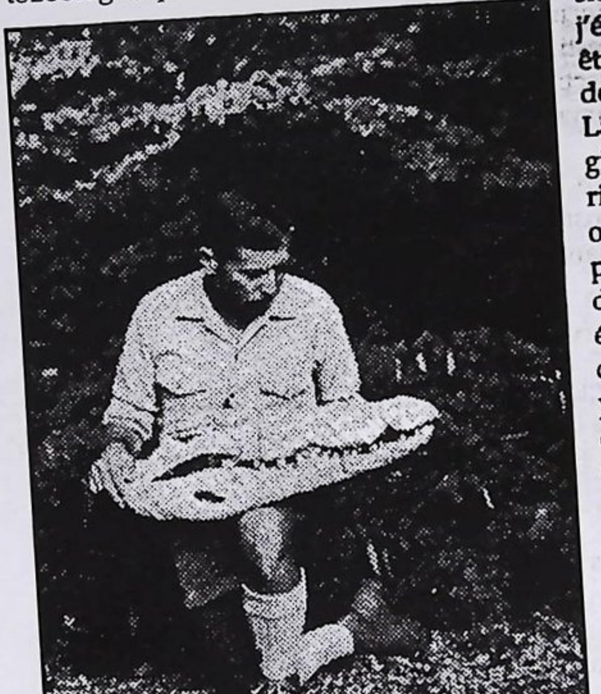
monstres aquatiques africains (lau, mokele-mbembe, dingonek, etc.) se rapportaient à mon avis à des animaux non apparentés, leur portrait-robot révélant des différences irréconciliables : en réponse, Heuvelmans m'informait qu'il parvenait désormais à la même conclusion, déjà amorcée du reste dans son ouvrage Sur la piste des bêtes ignorées en 1955 (qu'à ma grande déception je n'avais encore pas trouvé, ni chez un bouquiniste ni en bibliothèque, et qu'il me conseillait de lire au plus vite); et il m'annonçait la prochaine parution de son ouvrage Les derniers dragons d'Afriqne (effectivement publié en 1978) qui devait éclaircir considérablement ce dossier.

Faut-i1 le dire, ayant sans doute détecté un potentiel certain à travers la lecture de la lettre de cet admirateur alors narbonnais, Heuvelmans encouragea vivement son auteur à poursuivre une correspondance assidue.

Suivirent alors des échanges de documents sur les sujets les plus divers: un oiseau aptère inconnu observé aux îles Marquises (cf : Cryptozoologia n°2 , 1984-85) une représentation d'un ours incongru parmi la faune d'Afrique du Nord sur une mosaique romaine à Volubilis (Maroc) - de toute évidence l'énigmatique ours de l'Atlas; des représentations de proboscidiens non moins incongrus dans l'art précolombien (dossier dont j'ai pu mesurer depuis lors toute la complexité, car i1 se nourrit à plusieurs origines : survivance tardive du mastodon, influences diffusionnistes en Amérique Centrale, etc.); une photo d'un arc et de flèches attribués à des hominoïdes non-identifiés des forêts du Kenya; et bien d'autres encore...

C'est appuyé sur des béquilles que je rencontrai Heuvelmans pour la première fois.

Notre correspondance se poursuivit ainsi jusqu'à l'été 1981, quand Heuvelmans m'invita dans son Centre de Cryptozoologie, alors à Verlhiac (Dordogne). Je venais alors d'être opéré d'une maladie osseuse du fémur gauche et c'est appuyé sur des béquilles que je rencontrai Heuvelmans pour la première fois. C'est dans cette ferme périgourdine aménagée en vrai musée de la cryptozoologie, que nous abordâmes nombre de sujets au cours d'un vaste tour d'horizon, que ne perturbaient que les cris des animaux de la campagne... mais aussi des singes hurleurs d'Alika Lindberg, plus appropriés à nos discussions sur les primates encore inconnus de la science.



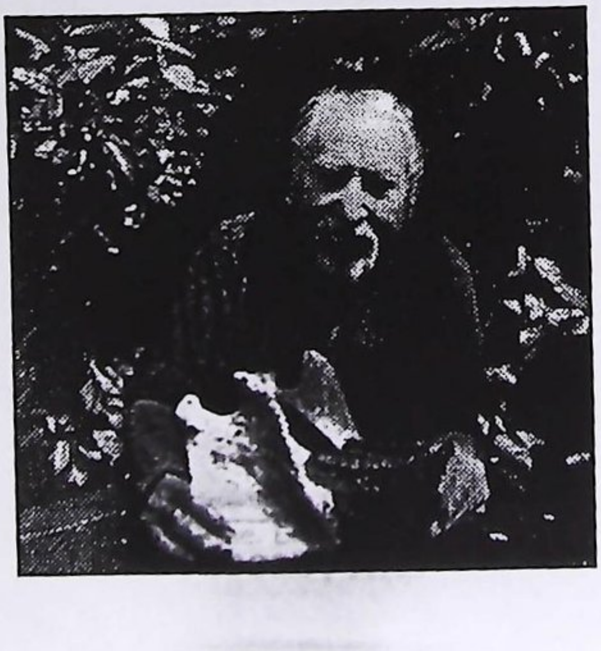
Cette rencontre donna une nouvelle impulsion à ma passion pour la «science des animaux cachés». Pour l'amateur de cryptozoologie que j'étais alors, cette visite fut en effet un élément de motivation décisif. Dans cette caverne d'Ali-Baba de la cryptozoologie, les archives étaient rigoureusement classées par région zoogéographique, puis par sujet, enfin par ordre chronologique de parution. Quant aux fichiers bibliographiques et analytiques (mise en fiches des témoignages), ils étaient rangés dans un meuble à tiroirs qui n'aurait pas déparé au Muséum ; ainsi, en un instant, Heuvelmans était capable de retrouver n' importe quel document. La bibliothèque cryptozoologique, au moins une centaine d'ouvrages, impressionnait le débutant que j'étais, plus encore peut-être que la cinquantaine de classeurs à archives. La bibliothèque zoologique particulièrement riche en mammalogie, occupait à elle seule une pièce entière! Enfin, diverses pièces de musée étaient exposées ça et là, comme un faux scalp de yéti, mais une vraie défense d'éléphant nain, un moulage mandibule de gigantopithèque, de la fiente de Neomylodon, et autres reliques.

Cette visite fut un élément de motivation décisif pour la suite de ma «carrière « d'amateur de cryptozoologie, j'allais devenir cryptozoologue. Encouragé par les conseils que me prodigua Heuvelmans à l'occasion de cette mémorable rencontre, j'effectuai des recherches bibliographiques de plus en plus poussées, et commençai à publier mes premiers articles, sur nombre de dossiers cryptozoologiques, mais tout particulièrement sur les moins connus du grand public : les lecteurs de Cryptozoologia ont pu s'en rendre compte sur pièces, puisque je leur ai épargné les sempiternels radotages sur le monstre du Loch Ness ou sur le bigfoot. L'un de ces dossiers, faut-il le dire, n' est autre que celui du Poulpe Colossal, dont j'ai livré ici-même un « résumé» (si je puis dire, puisqu' il s'est tout de même étendu sur les 12 numéros de l'année 1995-1996 !).

L'une des conséquences de cet activisme, fut mon apparition dans la fameuse «checklist» des quelque 140 formes animales encore inconnues de la science, publiée par Heuvelmans en 1986 dans Cryptozoology - non pas en tant qu'animal non-identifié, mais comme cryptozoologue reconnu, dont les recherches et les hypothèses (au moins pour deux dossiers : l'oiseau des Marquises et le Poulpe Colossal) devaient être mentionnées dans cet article historique, aux côtés de celles de Roy P. Mackal, Forrest G. Wood... et Bemard Heuvelmans lui-même ne rechignant pas pour le coup à l'auto-citation.

J'ajoute qu'Heuvelmans, passée une première réaction de méfiance face à un possible plagiaire (chat échaudé craint l'eau froide !), m'ouvrit généreusement ses propres archives : il devait très vite réaliser que, loin de courir le risque de se faire « piquer « des infos inédites, c'était pour lui le meilleur moyen d'enrichir ses propres dossiers (puisque je lui communiquais en retour, copie de nombre de mes trouvailles), et de se reposer sur moi pour approfondir un sujet, que faute de temps, il n'avait pas mené à son terme. C'est ainsi que j'ai pu au bas mot décupler la documentation disponible sur les cétacés inconnus ou l'homme sauvage des Pyrénées, pour ne citer que ceux-là, et dans ces deux cas, le point de départ a été pour moi un copieux envoi de photocopies d'Heuvelmans.

Au fil des ans, notre correspondance s'est donc enflée démesurément au point de remplir deux de mes classeurs à archives, et une véritable complicité et une solide amitié ont grandi entre nous (même si, comme dans tous les couples, il y eut parfois des moments de tension ou de jalousie; mais jamais de haine, et au contraire toujours une passion commune...pour nos protégés ! - l'homme pongoïde, le yéti, le serpent-de-mer [et là, je reviens aux vedettes...], mais aussi tous les autres animaux cachés).



Je ne pense pas déformer les propos d'Heuvelmans en disant qu'il n'est pas loin de me considérer aujourd'hui comme l'un des seuls parmi ses disciples à avoir vraiment compris ce qu'est la cryptozoologie. Comme je m'étais fixé pour but de poursuivre sur la voie qu'il avait tracée, tout en évitant les sentiers battus du plagiat dans lequel ont sombré la plupart de ses disciples (tu quoque, mi filii !), c'est là le plus bel hommage que pouvait me rendre celui que j' ai surnommé, dans un de mes articles, «le Linné de la zoologie de demain».

«Les gens de l'île nous parlaient toujours de deux espèces différentes de serpent»

Par François de Sarre

Ma première rencontre avec la Cryptozoologie eut lieu, à la fin des années 50, quand j'ai découvert dans les rayons de la bibliothèque du Consulat français à Saarbrücken, les 2 tomes de «Sur la piste des bêtes ignorées».

Je me souviens les avoir littéralement dévorés, le soir - même, en revenant à la maison... Bien entendu, je me passionnais déjà pour les sciences naturelles, ramenant régulièrement de mes excursions en forêt : insectes, lézards, tritons ou épinoches, au grand dam de mes parents qui voyaient ma chambre se transformer en petit zoo ... mais ce fut bien la lecture des livres de Bernard Heuvelmans qui décida de ma vocation de zoologue!

Quelques années plus tard, alors que je préparais une thèse sur les poissons de Tunisie, j'eus mon premier contact direct avec la Cryptozoologie. Avec d'autres étudiants, je visitais l'île de la Galite, au large de Bizerte. Notre herpétologue de service récolta une bonne «moisson» de reptiles, et notamment de beaux exemplaires de

ATHOLL ANDERSON

Department of Anthropology, University of Otago, P.O. Box 56, Dunedin, New Zealand

ON EVIDENCE FOR THE SURVIVAL OF MOA IN EUROPEAN FIORDLAND

Summary: It is widely thought that some small "bush" moa (Dinornithiformes) survived in Fiordland, New Zealand, into the European era. Possible sightings, especially that by Alice McKenzie, and archaeological evidence, particularly from the Takahe Valley rockshelter site, are discussed. They are insufficient to sustain the belief that moa survived until the eighteenth century or later.

Keywords: Moa, *Megalapteryx didinus*, takahe, Takahe Valley, archaeology, McKenzie sighting.

Introduction

There is an enduring belief that moa (Dinornithiformes) survived into the European era (A.D. 1769 and later). This has depended largely upon evidence which seemed to show that the so-called "bush" moa, usually specified as *Megalapteryx didinus*, survived in Fiordland until after A.D. 1770 (Skinner in Duff, 1956; Hall-Jones, 1976; Anderson, 1983), and perhaps until the early decades of the nineteenth century (Falla, 1962; 1974), or even later (Anon, 1971; Lockley, 1970). Even those who had some doubts about the evidence still thought moa had survived until the seventeenth century in Fiordland (Duff, 1956). My purpose here is to argue that direct observations and archaeological discoveries do not sustain such conclusions. I leave aside Maori traditions because of difficulties over chronology and interpretation, and also various early European observations of birds known as the "fireman" and the "emu" (e.g. Boultbee, 1826 in Begg and Begg, 1979). The latter have been the subject of some speculation in connection with moa (e.g. Richards, 1986), but both were clearly identified by early observers as kiwi (Monro, 1845; Gould, 1849; undated letter from Lyon to Beattie, etc.).

Moa Sightings

Claims of moa sightings in Fiordland are typical of those from other regions in combining patent mistakes, probable hoaxes, and some reports which demand serious attention. Thomson (1859) refers to a moa caught by sealers in 1850 but it is clear from the context that he actually meant a takahe (*Notornis mantelli*) and was probably referring to the one captured in Dusky Sound in 1849. Sir George Grey was said by Buller (1888) to have described a visit to Preservation Inlet in 1868 where he ". . . saw a party of natives. . . who gave him a circumstantial account of the killing of a small Moa (*?Palapteryx*), describing with much spirit its capture out of a drove of six or seven". Grey was not, however, in Preservation Inlet in 1868 or at any other time; his South Island journey in 1867 had reached as far as Riverton when he was recalled north. A likely explanation of this error is that Buller had simply mistaken the location of the moa story told by the Wanganui chief, Kawana Paipai, to McDonnell (1889). Paipai's story, which is very similar, was told when Grey and McDonnell visited the "West Coast" (i.e. Taranaki) in 1866. De Quatrefages (1893) certainly recalled that Buller had sent him McDonnell's paper in 1888.

Richards (1986) describes the trapping of a "big emu" weighing about 227 kg, probably in early 1844, by the crew of the whaler *Magnolia*. The captain, who was also a taxidermist, was said have preserved the bird to send it to "the London Museum". No such specimen ever reached the British Museum (Natural History), the bird was not mentioned when the *Magnolia* berthed at Otakou in October 1844 (Tod, 1982), and no other account of it by captain or crew has yet come to light.

The Waiau Valley (Southland) was the scene of several moa "sightings". James Cameron, a shepherd on the Manapouri Run, claimed to have seen a huge bird emerge from the bush across the river about 1860 (Beattie, 1958). His tale seems to have inspired claims in 1873 that a runholder saw the tracks of a large bird on the west bank of the Waiau and that his shepherd later encountered a bird larger than an emu with silvery-grey, green-streaked plumage. The runholder later denied both reports (*Otago Witness*, 5 April 1873; 12 April 1873. Buick (1931) confused the location with the North Canterbury Waiau Valley).

New Zealand Journal of Ecology 12:©New Zealand Ecological Society

Undeterred, another Waiau Valley shepherd named McDonald claimed to have seen a bird so big that a man would appear as a worm in its mouth. The man he told this to, Charles Port, was later alleged to have seen a moa five feet (150 cm) tall near Lake Hauroko in 1896. Port himself never mentioned this when he discussed moa with Beattie (unpubl. and Overton, 1951). Another story which might refer to moa was the observation by Jules Berg in about 1928, of three grey, goose-sized birds, which he saw by torchlight, in the Dawsonburn area near Preservation Inlet (Orbell, pers. comm.).

In their uncertainty or lack of details these stories provide little of substance. In marked contrast is the experience of Alice McKenzie, probably the most widely credited of all apparent moa stories. The earliest reference comes from the recollection of Dr Orbell that Alice McKenzie, his patient, told it to him soon after the Second World War. Orbell (pers. comm.) concluded then that she had seen a takahe. The first written report was in the *Otago Daily Times* (24 July 1947), but the best first-hand account is in a letter from McKenzie to the North Otago historian, G.B. Stevenson, dated 11 May 1948, which was before the re-discovery of the takahe. The pertinent section of this is as follows:

> "I was very much interested in your description of the Moa's, and wish to tell you of a very large bird which lived at Martin's Bay. I saw it twice, but many others saw its footprints in the sand, it must have gone about the beaches at night, as its fresh tracks were plainest in the early mornings, and it only frequented the sea beach in winter, generally in July, we thought it probably lived in a large swamp between the sea and Lake McKerrow and when it was frozen it came to the sea beach.
>
> First time I saw it was in 1880, I was 7 years of age. I was along the beach inside the sand hills, there are high sand hills covered with tussock, inside of them the bush starts, flax grows around the edge of the bush in the sand. I saw this large bird lying beside the flax. I got nearer and nearer, it took no notice of me. I got behind it, and sat down on the sand, it seemed quite round behind, as if it had no tail, and was the colour of a swamphen blue - I put a hand under it and drew out one of its legs, it was as thick as my wrist, and covered with dark-green scales, I thought I'd tie it up, so split a blade of flax and started to tie it around the birds legs, then it got up and making a harsh cry went for me. I went over those sand hills like a red shank, the bird after me for a short distance. I can't remember if it had wings, but I don't think so, when it went for me the feathers round its neck stood out like a ruff, I think if it had wings I would have noticed. I ran home and told of the huge bird which chased me, Mother thought I was exaggerating, but I persuaded Father to come and see where it had been, he saw its tracks where it went after me, he had a foot rule in his pocket and measured the feet 11 inches from heel to point of middle toe, its feet were three toes like a hen, he recorded it in his diary, but some allowance could be made for the feet sinking in the dry sand, and may have seemed larger than they were.
>
> For years then we saw its tracks in the winter, 10 years after I was driving some cattle from the Kaipo River to Martins Bay, coming round a rocky point I saw the cattle standing on the sand beach looking startled towards the bush. I looked and saw a blue object disappearing into the scrub, it looked like a mans navy blue coat, and I felt very frightened as there were prisoners working at Milford Sound at the time, and was afraid it was one of them, however I had to pass the place to get home, then I saw the large birds tracks taking long strides towards the place I saw it entering the bush. I did not try to look for it, my early experience was too fresh in my memory, it is 23 years since my brothers sold their cattle runs to Mr Gunn, and they told me they had not seen the track for a few years before they left, and they have not been seen since, so probably it was a solitary bird, and died, its remains may yet be found in that swamp, that is one reason I wished to have had a description of it in my book (McKenzie, 1948)."

McKenzie's brother and father also saw the bird several times and measured its footprints, in dune sand, as six inches long. The McKenzies, including Alice, thought that the bird was a takahe (Beattie, 1950), but seventy years later, in 1949, Alice saw a mounted takahe in the Otago Museum, and thought it shorter than the bird she remembered and with different coloured legs. Doubts arose (*Otago Daily Times*, 29 June 1950), and the publishers of her history of Martin's Bay (McKenzie, 1952) thereupon translated her story into a possible sighting of the "bush" moa.

This story deserves careful scrutiny since Falla and Scarlett both thought that McKenzie had seen a moa, probably *Megalapteryx* sp. (Richards, 1986). First, however, some additions to McKenzie (1948) should be noted. In McKenzie (1952) the height was given as at least three feet (91 cm), the bird was said to have had big curved feathers behind, the colour of its legs was variously dark-green, greenish-yellow or grey, and McKenzie concluded that it was probably a moa.

The stature is about right for a small moa. From measurements of leg bones in Oliver (1949), the mean leg length (femur + tibiotarsus + tarsometatarsus) of *Anomalopteryx* sp. in South Island specimens is 77 cm, and of *Megalapteryx* sp., 81 cm. In a normal standing position these species would have had a back height of about 70 cm. Assuming moa ran with the neck carried low, McKenzie's estimate of three feet would approximate the stature of a running moa of the small genera. An adult takahe, by comparison, stands 30-45 cm tall, but only 25-30 cm in the running position (Wright, pers. comm.).

The McKenzies measured the maximum length of the tracks as 28 cm, and later 15 cm. This is about the length of small moa feet which, for *Anomalopteryx,* have been estimated at 19 cm (Owen, 1879). The adult takahe foot is 10-11 cm long (Wright, pers. comm.), and shaped like that of a hen, which is how McKenzie described the prints she saw. Both have a hallux which touches the ground. The moa hallux is high above the sole and generally left no print (Owen, 1879).

The diameter of the leg of McKenzie's bird was, by comparison with the wrists of seven-year old girls (Figure I), about 4.3 cm. This is significantly less than the probable minimum diameter of a small moa's leg in the tibiotarsal or tarsometatarsal areas. Measurements from a leg of *Megalapteryx,* which is desiccated and lacks some tissue, suggest that a live leg would be more than 6 cm in diameter. An *Anomalopteryx* leg would probably have been stouter again (Kooyman, 1985). However, it is also apparent that the leg of McKenzie's bird was substantially thicker than that of a takahe, which is about 1.5 cm in diameter (Figure I).

The colour of the leg of the McKenzie bird was variously described but never as red, as in takahe, nor buff to reddish-brown as in moa skin fragments. It was, however, described as scaly whereas no preserved moa leg skins have scales. The legs are either patterned with raised subcircular patches or, in the case of *Megalapteryx didinus,* are feathered down to the toes (Oliver, 1949). Lack of feathering is, perhaps, the strongest evidence against the inference that the McKenzie bird was *Megalapteryx*. It might not rule out *Anomalopteryx,* but we have no leg skins of that genus.

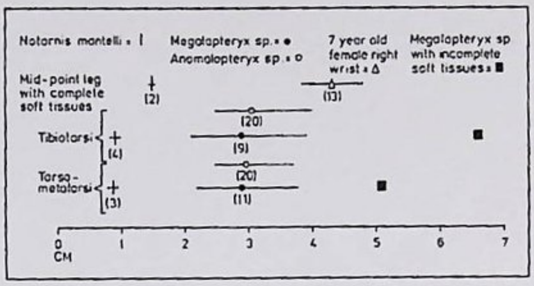


Figure 1: *Comparison of takahe leg bone and leg diameters (data from Otago Museum and Wright, pers. comm.), with moa leg bone and leg diameters (data from Oliver (1949) and Otago Museum), and right wrist diameters of seven year old girls. Sample size in brackets. Horizontal bars give range.*

The blue plumage in all the McKenzie sightings strongly indicates a takahe. Moa feathers exist in a variety of colours, but none are "swamphen-blue" (Hutton, 1872; White, 1875; 1885). Furthermore, moa feathers are quite short, soft and filamentous and none seem to have been tail plumes. It seems more likely that the big curved feathers reported by McKenzie were folded wing primaries of a takahe.

It is, of course, impossible to be certain about the McKenzie bird. Even the choice of either takahe or moa might be too definite. It is possible, though very unlikely, that Alice McKenzie saw a large penguin, such as the King *(Aptenodytes patagonicus)* or Emperor *(Aptenodytes forsteri),* which are both rare visitors to the southern South Island. They both have dark, thick legs, a dark blue-grey to black dorsal plumage, no tail, and stand 95-115 cm tall (Falla, Sibson and Turbott, 1979). The likelihood that she saw a takahe is supported by her father's description of the same individual as a "fairly tall bird with bright blue plumage" (Reid, 1974) which made tracks about 15 cm long in dune sand. It is also fair to emphasize that the dimensions recalled by Alice McKenzie were estimated by a small child who first encountered the bird lying down and was chased by it as soon as it arose. She apparently wrote no account of her experience for more than sixty years afterward. Moa cannot be ruled out, although a *Megalapteryx* does seem very unlikely. I conclude that the case for moa is no stronger than that for takahe, and thus the McKenzie report cannot be used as evidence of the late survival of moa in Fiordland.

Archaeological Discoveries

In October 1949 a scorched *Megalapteryx* vertebra was found in a rockshelter (shelter A) in Takahe Valley by K.A. Miers. In December an expedition led by Falla "thoroughly raked over" the surface of the shelter floor and recovered further remains from at least one adult moa, as well as feathers and Maori artefacts.

In February 1950 Skinner and Duff excavated part of the shelter floor, and found below the surface dust, in the outer part of the shelter, a thin, discontinuous layer of sparsely-strewn charcoal, upon which the moa remains lay. At about the same level, but towards the back wall, there had been tussock "bedding" containing moa feathers. Along the open edge of the shelter floor a low ridge had been created, they thought, by a lens of "consolidated spoil" (layer B) which intervened between the surface dust and the charcoal layer. The "spoil" had been dumped, they argued, in the course of preparing the bedding area (Duff, 1952; 1956).

Falla considered that a wooden fire-plough, from Shelter A, was so cleanly cut that steel tools must have been used and therefore that the site was post-European. Skinner also concluded that 3-4 mm deep cut-marks on a *Megalapteryx* pelvis were "the work, not of a stone flake, but of a heavy steel knife" (Skinner to Falla in Duff, 1952).

Two samples were later submitted for radiocarbon dating. One comprised fragments of totara bark, thought to have been part of a container lying in the surface dust. Their precise stratigraphic relationship to the moa remains cannot be established due to "confusion through raking" (Duff, 1952). The sample was run twice and gave the results [Old Half-Life, uncorrected B.P.] 820± 60] (NZ 52), 840± 60 (NZ 52 dup.) which were averaged as 830± 50 (Ferguson and Rafter, 1957).

A second sample, described as "tussock, presumably used as bedding", gave a date of 230± 60 B.P. (Grant-Taylor and Rafter, 1963). According to Duff (1956) Rafter reported this to him as 110±60 before 1955, which had such startling implications that he was obliged to argue that the real date must lie at the lower extreme of the error range. In the case of the official date the assumption is that the true date lies at the upper extreme of the error range. In each case the result is approximately A.D. 1780. But how secure is this chronological and cut-mark evidence?

The deep, clean cuts impressed Skinner; and Duff, although sceptical, admitted that he had seen no comparable marks on material from other moa hunting sites. However, McCully, an experimenter with Maori stone tools, assured him that a stone flake could produce such marks. Duff's doubts about the steel knife proposition were reinforced when a flake, apparently from a larger flint knife, was recovered from shelter A during the extensive excavations in 1951.

Recent experiments show that sharp steel knives tend to peel back fresh bone and leave small "chatters" as the blade catches momentarily (Binford, 1981). These features were seen on the shelter A pelvis by Kooyman (pers. comm.), a specialist in analysing archaeological butchery. Together with the direction of the cuts (Duff, 1952), they rule out the use of an adze. The critical point, however, is that the cut-marks are small enough to have been produced by a sharp stone flake with a more obtuse edge angle than a steel blade. Since obsidian and flint can hold edges comparable to those on steel, the cut-marks could have been produced by a pre-European stone tool.

The second question concerns the sample used for the NZ 51 date. Duff (1956) described it as tussock bedding, from a position which was estimated from the recollections of two of Falla's party who had thoroughly fossicked the area in which it lay. But was the material bedding? The sample descriptions presume so (Ferguson and Rafter, 1957; Grant-Taylor and Rafter, 1963) but Duff (1952) hinted at another possible origin in recording "butts of tussock with cut blades, butts of tussock with blades chewed (?*Notornis*)". His argument that it was bedding relied upon the existence of the "spoil" ridge but advanced no reasons why a more or less level floor should require such modification. Since the low ridge follows the outer rim of the floor it could easily have formed from consolidation of sediments along the drip-line of the shelter, coupled with periodic wind deflation within. This then leaves the possibility that the tussock flooring was a natural phenomenon. In dismissing the NZ 51 date, Trotter and McCulloch (1973) noted that masses of apparently cut tussock could occur in rock shelters containing no evidence of human occupation. Tussock grew within the perimeter of the Takahe Valley shelter in 1959, and may well have grown further inside, been blown in, or carried in by birds. Consequently, there is no reason to continue to prefer the NZ 51 date. The NZ 52 dates are also of dubious provenance, but since the bark was totara, and torn, they must represent human activity (Duff, 1956).

Since the 19505, moa remains have been discovered in several other Fiordland sites in contexts which might appear to suggest a European age (Coutts, 1972). At the Breaksea Sound 1 site, fragments of moa bone occurred in a layer containing European materials but the stratigraphy was badly disturbed. At the Southport 1 site (Chalky Sound), three moa feathers were recovered in association with late Maori artefacts and evidence of European contact, including copper buttons probably manufactured about 1825-1850. Since there was no moa skin or bones in the site as evidence of a contemporary kill, the feathers may have arrived as part of an artefact of indeterminate age. Strips of skin and feathers from other species were found, which suggests cloak-making or repair (Coutts, 1972).

Discussion and Conclusions

Claims that moa survived until European times in Fiordland have not always been evaluated entirely on their merits. They were linked to, and gained in credibility from, the contemporary re-discovery of the takahe. This apparent analogy created a climate of optimism within which equivocal data were given. unwarranted validity. Yet the analogy was never particularly apt, because takahe, unlike moa, had been killed or captured by Europeans during the 19th century. In addition, takahe sightings continued right up until the time of re-discovery in 1949 (Reid, 1974). This important ornithological event coincided with the publication of McKenzie's account, the most credible of possible moa sightings, and the discovery of the Takahe Valley archaeological evidence. Understandably, the combination proved irresistible.

Duff suggested that moa might still exist, in 1949, in the Murchison Range *(Otago Daily Times*, 30 April 1949). Orbell demurred only slightly in replying that "while there is no doubt that the moa was still in existence at the beginning of this century, I do not think that there are any left in the Murchison Ranges" *(Otago Daily Times*, 17 June 1950). Nevertheless, Duff responded with the hope that Orbell would add *Megalapteryx* to his takahe triumph. Such public enthusiasm was sustained until the 1970s, by Falla in particular (Falla, 1962, 1974, *Otago Daily Times*, 12 October 1964; Forster in *Otago Daily Times*, 29 January 1953; Skinner to Beattie, 30 March 1949).

The evidence for modern moa in Fiordland looks much less impressive today. The early reports are either wrong or lack any corroborative evidence. Alice McKenzie probably saw a takahe. No archaeological evidence, even that from Takahe Valley, is at all convincing. Furthermore, no other evidence of moa surviving into the European era has been produced by archaeological research anywhere else in New Zealand since 1949.

Acknowledgements

For providing me with valuable information I would like to thank: Mr J. Darby (Otago Museum), Dr B.P. Kooyman (University of Calgary), Dr G.B. Orbell (Blenheim), Mr A. Wright (Department of Conservation, Te Anau), and Mr D. Knudson (Headmaster) and pupils of George Street Normal School, Dunedin.

References

Anderson, A.J. 1983. Faunal depletion and subsistence change in the early prehistory of southern New Zealand. *Archaeology in Oceania 18:* 1-10.

Anon. 1971. Giant birds striding. *New* Zealand's *Heritage*
1: 7-11.

Beattie, H. 1950. *Far famed Fiordland*. Otago Daily Times and Witness, Dunedin.

Beattie, H. 1958. *The moa, when did it become extinct?* Otago Daily Times and Witness, Dunedin.

Beattie, H. (unpublished). Information, mainly about moas. Hocken Library, Dunedin.

Begg, A.C.; Begg, N.C. 1979. *The world of John Boultbee*. Whitcoulls, Christchurch.

Binford, LR. 1981. *Bones: ancient men and modern myths*. Academic Press, New York.

Buick, T.L 1931. *The mystery of the moa*. Avery, New Plymouth.

Buller, W.L (Sir) 1888. *A history of the birds of New Zealand*. The Author, London. 2 vols.

Coutts, P.J.F. 1972 (unpublished). The emergence of the Foveaux Strait Maori from prehistory. Ph.D. thesis, University of Otago. 3 vols.

De Quatrefages, A. 1893. The moas and the moahunters. *Transactions of the New Zealand Institute 25*: 17-49.

Duff, R. 1952. Recent Maori occupation of Notornis valley, Te Anau. *Journal of the Polynesian Society 61:* 90-119.

Duff, R. 1956. *The moa-hunter period of Maori culture*. Government Printer, Wellington.

Falla, R.A. 1962. The moa, zoological and archaeological. *Newsletter of the New Zealand Archaeological Association 5*: 189-191.

Falla, R.A. 1974. The moa. *New Zealand's Nature Heritage 1*: 69-74.

Falla, R.A.; Sibson, R.B.; Turbott, E.G. 1979. *The new guide to the birds of New Zealand and the outlying islands*. Collins, Auckland.

Fergusson, G.J.; Rafter, T.A. 1957. New Zealand 14C age measurements - 3. *New Zealand Journal of Science and Technology 38*: 732-749.

Grant-Taylor, T.L.; Rafter, T.A. 1963. New Zealand natural radiocarbon measurements I-V. *Radiocarbon 5*: 118-162.

Gould, J. 1849. On a new species of the genus Apteryx. *Transactions of the Zoological Society of London 111*: 379-380.

Hall-Jones, J. 1976. *Fiordland explored*. Reed, Wellington.

Hutton, F.W. 1872. On some moa feathers. *Transactions of the New Zealand Insitute 4*: 172-173.

Kooyman, B.P. 1985 (unpublished). Moa and moa-hunting. Ph.D. thesis, University of Otago.

Lockley, R.M. 1970. *Man against nature*. Andre Deutsch, London.

McDonnell, T. 1889. Ancient moa-hunters at Waingongoro. *Transactions of the New Zealand Institute 21*: 438-441.

McKenzie, A. 1948 (unpublished). Letter dated 11 May 1948 to G.B. Stevenson. Hocken Library, Dunedin.

McKenzie, A. 1952. *Pioneers of Martins Bay*. Otago Daily Times and Witness, Dunedin.

Monro, D. 1845. Notes on a journey through a part of the Middle island of New Zealand. *New Zealand Journal 149*: 232-235.

Oliver, W.R.B. 1949. *The moas of New Zealand and Australia*. Dominion Museum Bulletin, *15*.

Overton, C.F. 1951 (unpublished). Letter dated 7 March 1951 to H.D. Skinner. National Museum Archives.

Owen, R. 1879. *Memoirs on the extinct wingless birds of New Zealand*. John van Voorst, London. 2 vols.

Reid, B. 1974. Sightings and records of the takahe *(Notornis mantelli)* prior to its "official rediscovery" by Dr G.B. Orb ell in 1948. *Notornis 21*: 277-295.

Richards, R. 1986. *Which pakeha ate the last moa?* Paremata Press, Paremata.

Skinner, H.D. 1949 (unpublished). Letter dated 30 March 1949 to H. Beattie. Hocken Library, Dunedin.

Tod, F. 1982. *Whaling in southern waters*. New Zealand Tablet, Dunedin.

Thomson, A.S. 1859. *The story of New Zealand*. John Murray, London. 2 vols.

Trotter, M.M.; McCulloch, B. 1973. Radiocarbon dates for South Island rockshelters. *Newsletter of the New Zealand Archaeological Association 16*: 176-178.

White, T. 1875. Notes on moa caves etc., in the Wakatipu district. *Transactions of the New Zealand Institute 8*: 97-102.

White, T. 1885. Remarks on the feathers of two species of moa. *Transactions of the New Zealand Institute 18*: 83-84.

PETS HIS PETS—Ivan T. Sanderson strokes pigmy marmoset from animals in his zoo.

Seldom-Seen Animals Draw Many to Warren

Staff Correspondent.

BELVIDERE—Should strange looking creatures be reported prowling the banks of the Delaware River, no one would get excited because it would be a good guess the creatures came from the Jungle Zoo of Ivan T. Sanderson.

Sanderson, an author, naturalist, TV entertainer and student of flying saucers and the "abominable" snowman of the Himalaya Mountains recently established a zoo along Route 46 here in which unusual animals are on display.

The zoo-keeper moved to Warren County in November to escape the helter and skelter of New York where he is currently a part of the Garry Moore TV show.

The animals which he has collected from all parts of the world are used each week on the show and kept in the zoo on the shady banks of the Delaware River about a mile north of here.

Some Are Unique

Three of the animals in the collection have never been exhibited in this country before now, Sanderson claims, and one of the three is entirely unknown to the people of this country.

That is the masked palm civet from Borneo. It is a member of the cat family but, according to Sanderson, has four more teeth

One is the cara cara bird, a large hawk-like creature with strong talons and a large beak which, according to Sanderson, flies in groups of 400 and 500 in its home country of Chile and attacks and kills both men and animals.

Most Vicious

The zoo has all types of cat family animals, mostly smaller varieties. There are also many North American mammals, such as a variety of foxes and the badger, described by Sanderson as the most vicious animal in the collection.

Each animal is caged and is on display along a path near the river. The cages contain a card which not only gives the name and home country of the animal, but lists its characteristics and purposes in life.

"That is one of the purposes of the zoo" explains the veteran animal trapper, "not only to show the animals, but to educate people and teach them something about conservation."

Although the zoo opened this year, animals are nothing new to Sanderson. The 43-year-old Scot is a graduate of Cambridge and Eaton in England, where he earned his degree in zoology. Soon after he became a procurer

The other two animals which new to this country are the bassaricyon, a raccoon type animal from Costa Rica which resembles a honey bear and the acuchi, an animal resembling a rabbit from Suriname, formerly Dutch Guiana, in South America.

Although these are the outstanding animals in the zoo, it also has a great number of tropical animals that are unusual.

British Museum. He collected mammals, reptiles, amphibians, spiders and land and fresh water shell fish.

Around the Globe

During this period he traveled the globe in his search for specimens. His primary ambition, however, was that of becoming an American citizen, which he hopes to accomplish soon.

During the last war he was employed by the British Naval Intelligence and soon after was transferred to the British Information Office in New York. He joined the British Foreign Office in 1947.

That year he started in radio through the Mary Margaret McBride program. Soon after, he signed his own radio show on N. B. C., in a series with natural history and the origin of industry as its theme.

His next step was the first regular program on color television, on which he showed live animals. He soon realized it cost him more to rent the animals he used than if he owned them. He set up an animal importing business which he still operates.

Special Show Feature

In 1951, he was taken on as a special feature on the Garry Moore show one day a week, showing unusual and relatively unheard of animals. From this evolved the zoo he established here

Although the zoo and the program provide a full-time job. Sanderson is by no means resting on his laurels. His interests are varied and his versatility has led him into many other fields. He is presently completing a 150,000-word history of whaling, which records events as far back as the year 16,000 B. C.

He is an avid follower of tales of the snowmen, said to be living in the Himalayan Mountain tops. Sanderson said tracks of this man have been found and that there is presently an expedition working to capture him.

Prehistoric Man

Sanderson maintains that the creature is real and that he is a Magdalenian Man left from the Stone Age. He said footprints found in mud and left by the Magdalenian Man match perfectly with those found in the snow in the Himalayas.

His other pet interest is flying saucers. Sanderson has been collecting material on the unidentified objects for the last 27 years. His theory is that the earth is being visited by intelligent beings from somewhere in the universe.

He said descriptions of the present day saucers can be found in the Bible and that more than 100 cases of the objects can be found in ancient Chinese literature. He also pointed out that in the proceedings of the Royal Society of London dozens of flying saucer incidents are recorded. The records even contain drawings of the objects.

Sanderson's plans call for the development of a permanent zoo here and the importation of Arctic animals. He said he is planning a monkey pit for next year and a concrete pool for a sea-

Dear Mr. Mangiacopra, Beginning of 2005

You certainly have a lot of projects going — good luck juggling them all.

re: passenger pigeons — I don't know whether WMU has microfilms of the *Detroit Free Press* or not, but, despite sending me on a "good Catholic guilt trip", I can't bring myself to spend the hours reading that much microfilm on a subject I'm not personally fired up about. I'm sorry, but I'm a retired old professor & that prospect just can't get my motor running. I've thrown in this letter a couple of pigeon-ish things I have in my own library, for what little they're worth.

re: Headless Valley -- never heard of this.

re: Sanderson —— Ted Bloecher & Lex Mebane (both still alive) knew him pretty well in those days (50's). Bloecher's in NYC and Mebane in Florida. John Keel also knew him well, though when their contacts started, I don't know. Sanderson was a loose associate of Bloecher, Mebane, and Isabel Davis of the outstanding early UFO "club", CSI-New York. This group was regularly published in *Fantastic Universe* (Sanderson, I believe, was the wedge that got them in the door) and appeared on the "national" WOR radio talk show with Long John Nebel.

I am enclosing some Sanderson correspondence from the CSI-NY files and a couple of pages from NICAP (who did not respect his UFO views). Somewhere *I* have the Sanderson audio on the Flatwoods Monster in case you want it, and Sanderson *Fantastic* articles (re: UFOs) c. 1957 (mostly in draft form). This is a bit extensive work for me so I'm not anxious if it's not really necessary to your needs.

(&, it seems to me that George Eberhart would be a fuller resource — I once gave him my ABSM book which Sanderson autographed).

re: Fawcett —— I enclose a letter from his surviving son to the point where he believes that the mysteries surrounding his father's death/disappearance aren't so mysterious to him.

re: Trader Horn — I enclose something you doubtless have already, but just in case.

re: water monsters —— nothing; but I enclose a letter from a witness of an ocean-going beast which you may like to add to your files.

That's it. I imagine that the Sanderson material will be of some interest to you, at least. &, to me, the Roosevelt pigeon sighting offers at least a strong data point for a feasibility argument that remnant populations of wild pigeons could have existed well beyond official opinions.

For the rest? Maybe the Fawcett letter & the Zakharoff letter are not a waste of time. One hopes to do some service even in one's retirement.

God Bless & Peace,
Michael Swords
Professor Emeritus
WMU

... Remember my friend that I am basically a UFO historian who has tried to do a little service to Cryptozoology.

Nat. Hist. Nov '77

The Sighting at Pine Knot

by Alton A. Lindsey

Was Theodore Roosevelt the last person ever to see free passenger pigeons?

The historic weather-beaten cottage gradually revealed itself through the leafless trees as my walk down the lane neared an end. My long search for Pine Knot, the old presidential hideaway in western Virginia, forgotten except very locally, was over.

It was early 1976. The bare oak trees stood becalmed in the thin April sunshine, gathering from it the energy needed for their spring explosion. The same solitude beloved by Theodore and Edith Roosevelt was still there. How much does this modest house remember of its distinguished owners? It seemed unchanged since the day of TR's 1906 photograph, except that the cottontail rabbits he had bagged for the evening meal, which he would cook in one of the fireplaces within, were not now hanging on the west wall in the shade of the chimney. One felt that at any moment the brooding stillness might be broken by the creaking of saddle leather or by a rustling of fallen leaves from footfalls of a stocky figure strolling among the trees.

The president wrote his son Kermit in early June 1905, "Mother and I have just come from a lovely trip to Pine Knot. It is really a perfectly delightful little place; the nicest little place of its kind you can imagine. Mother is a great deal more pleased with it than any child with any toy I ever saw. . . ." The cottage and the surrounding fifteen wooded acres had been given her by longtime friends of her family, the Wilmers of adjacent Plain Dealing. TR hired Dick McDaniel to build two chimneys and fireplaces of native stone, so that a roaring fire at each end of the large downstairs room would keep the family warm on winter weekends. Later, another seventy-five acres were added and the family kept the whole ninety until 1941. The couple usually took breakfast on the porch to hear the morning bird chorus.

When John Burroughs spent four days at Pine Knot with the Roosevelts, he and TR identified seventy-five species of birds in the woods and fields. TR showed his friend two kinds new to Burroughs and learned two others from him. Oom John, as TR always addressed him, wrote after the president's death that the latter had known the warblers in the trees overhead during that spring migration as well as he did himself. TR was especially expert on bird songs and calls.

Unlike today's presidential retreat, Camp David, at Pine Knot both luxury and security were scarce. Roosevelt would not tolerate the presence of Secret Service people there. He had learned to take care of himself in the wild Dakotah Territory of the 1880s. He confided in Burroughs that he went armed and felt confident he could get the drop on any intruder. One night during a stroll, Burroughs heard something large rushing away from him through the woods. When he mentioned it to Edith Roosevelt the next morning, she whispered that it was doubtless one of the two agents who watched over the cottage secretly at night and hid in a nearby farmhouse in the daytime. Autumns, TR used to leave on wild turkey hunts as early as three in the morning and return after dark. Thus, the stage was set for a tragicomedy in which a president of the United States shoots his own protector by mistake but, fortunately, the curtain never rose.

Roosevelt's most memorable wildlife experience at Pine Knot was, unquestionably, one no longer possible for anyone. He sighted, and observed for some time, a flock of passenger pigeons already believed, even then, to be extinct in the wild. A few score of years earlier, it had been the most amazingly abundant of all North American birds, perhaps the most abundant in the world. Is TR's identification of the pigeons really credible? If so, was he the last person ever to see free passenger pigeons? These questions will be considered after we have seen what sort of a naturalist, ecologist, and ornithologist Theodore Roosevelt was. For his qualifications certainly bear upon the validity of his wild pigeon claim, included rather inconspicuously in his leading article "Small Country Neighbors," in *Scribner's Magazine* for October 1907.

While Roosevelt's achievements in conservation are well known, the background that made them possible is not. He was not only one of our very few presidents who had a thorough education in science but the only one formally trained in the environmental sciences. From boyhood on, he became, in turn, a taxidermist, traveler, historian, author, hunter, law student, politician, rancher, conservationist, soldier, statesman, and explorer. But he was a naturalist from first to last, an important fact that seems to have been largely forgotten. The first and last letters he wrote were about birds, he wrote many technical publications on nature, and naturalists of his time considered him one of their number. He took camping trips in national parks with Muir and Burroughs.

Theodore Roosevelt's parents lived in Manhattan, where Theodore was born in 1858. The father, a prosperous importer, was a founder of the American Museum of Natural History and assisted societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The boy's Uncle Robert was an attorney and writer of outdoor books, who predicted that many game species would suffer extinction unless protected by law. Young Theodore, however, first became a naturalist through his own efforts.

L.L.Bean tm

Outdoor Sporting Specialties

Chamois Cloth Robe
(For Men and Women)

Our popular Chamois Cloth in a slightly heavier weight. Makes up into an exceptionally soft and warm knee length bathrobe. Chamois Cloth is a high grade 100% cotton flannel thickly napped on both sides. Absorbent and long wearing, it gets softer and more comfortable with age. Machine washable. By one of the country's finest bathrobe makers. Traditional wrap around style with tie sash and belt loops to keep sash in place. Double shawl collar, full length sleeves with cuffs and two roomy waist level pockets and breast pocket. Length about 43". Two colors: Tan, Bright Red. Men's sizes: Ex. Sm (34), Sm. (36), Med. (38-40), Lg (42-44) and Ex. Lg. (46). Smaller sizes fit most women. $35.00 ppd.

Moosehide Slippers
(For Men and Women)

Genuine Moosehide leather slippers. Moosehide is exceptionally thick yet very soft and supple. Has a rich full grained finish and is long wearing. Comfortable foot conforming moccasin construction with a hand laced toe piece. Can be snugly adjusted around the foot with another lacing stitched in the collar. Color: Moosehide Tan. Women's whole sizes 5 to 10. Men's whole sizes 7 to 13. Lined Ankel Model. Lined with warm and comfortable acrylic pile. Women's Lined Ankle Moosehide Slipper, $13.00 ppd. Men's $14.50 ppd. Unlined Low-Cut Model. Full leather innersole backed with a thick foam cushion for extra comfort. Women's Unlined Moosehide Slipper, $11.00 ppd. Men's $12.50 ppd.

Wood Carrier

Manufactured by us from heavy duck with leather handles. A practical arrangement for carrying fireplace wood. No dirt or bark on the floor with this convenient carrier. Size 22" x 42". Wood Carrier $8.75 ppd.

Please send FREE 128 page Fall 1977 Catalog
Please Ship Postpaid
___ Men's Chamois Cloth Robe @ $35.00 ppd. Color ______
___ Men's Lined Ankle Moosehide Slipper @ $14.50 ppd. Size ______
___ Women's Lined Ankle Moosehide Slipper @ $13.00 ppd. Size ______
___ Men's Unlined Moosehide Slipper @ $12.50 ppd. Size ______
___ Women's Unlined Moosehide Slipper @ $11.00 ppd. Size ______
___ Wood Carrier @ $8.75 ppd.
☐ Check Enclosed ☐ Master Charge
☐ BankAmericard ☐ American Express

Card Number ______ Expiration Date ______
Name ______
Address ______
City ______
State ______ Zip ______

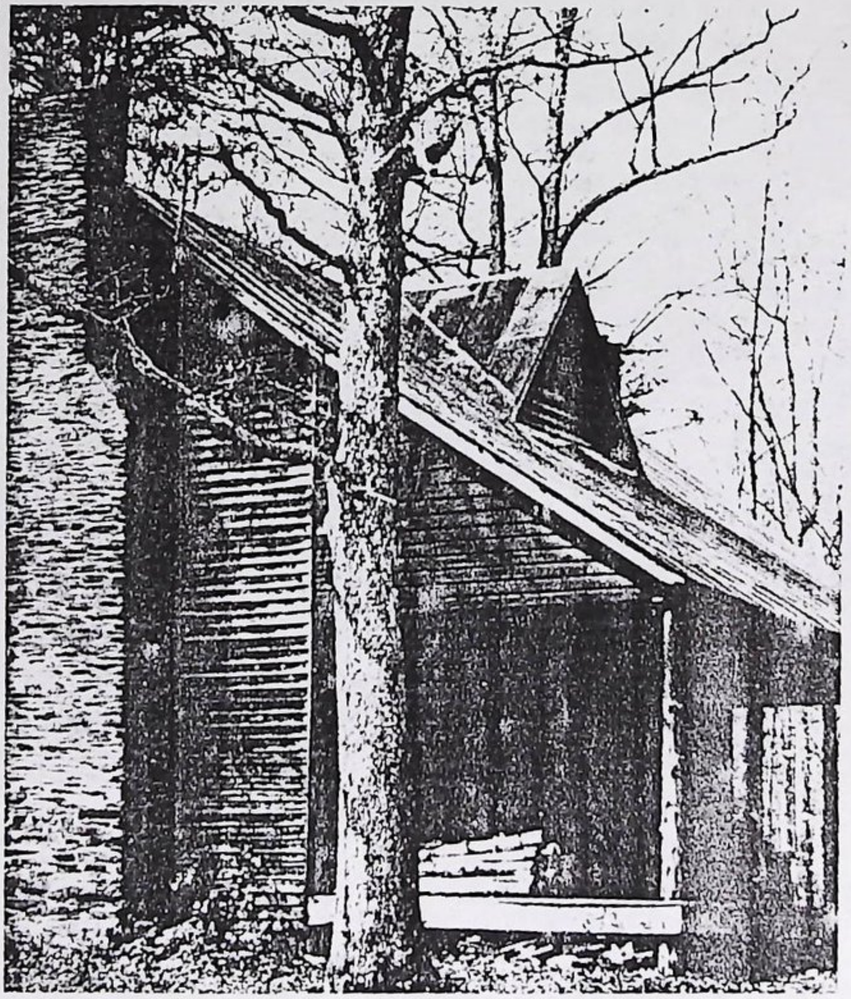
L.L. Bean, Inc.
771 Casco St. Freeport, Maine 04033

> I remember distinctly [TR wrote] the first day that I started my career as a zoologist. I was walking up Broadway, and as I passed the market . . . I suddenly saw a dead seal laid out on a slab of wood. That seal filled me with every possible feeling of romance and adventure. . . . I haunted the market day after day. I measured it [the seal] . . . and at once began to write a natural history of my own, on the strength of that seal. . . . I did get the seal's skull and with two of my cousins promptly started what we ambitiously called the "Roosevelt Museum of Natural History." My father and mother encouraged me warmly in this . . . When I was thirteen I was allowed to take lessons in taxidermy from a Mr. Bell . . . who had been a companion of Audubon's.

Theodore built up an outstanding collection of museum skins of birds, which probably surpassed that of any other youngster in the country. Latin names were used for his labels and notebook records. His preferred reading was on animals, starting with a tome of Livingstone's on Africa (where TR was to lead a year-long collecting expedition for the Smithsonian soon after leaving the White House). In 1871, the family visited the Adirondacks when the region was still primitive. The lad kept a diary, not neglecting technical names of things he found there.

At fourteen, TR took his second trip across the Atlantic and visited Egypt and Palestine. The family took a houseboat 1,200 miles on the Nile, where Theodore did his first significant collecting and taking of detailed notes on nearly two hundred specimens. He learned the birds so well that he could name them on sight when he was next on the Nile, thirty-seven years later.

Young Roosevelt entered Harvard in 1876. He majored in biology, fully intending to make science his life work. Soon before graduating *magna cum laude*, he changed his career plans because biology was then dominated by the light microscope. "The sound revolt against superficiality had been carried to an extreme; thoroughness in minutiae had been erected into a fetish. . . . I had no more desire or ability to be a microscopist and section-cutter than to be a mathematician." His first writing to see print was an account of Adirondack birds seen on a trip with a fellow student; his name first appeared



Cottage at Pine Knot, Virginia

Alton A. Lindsey

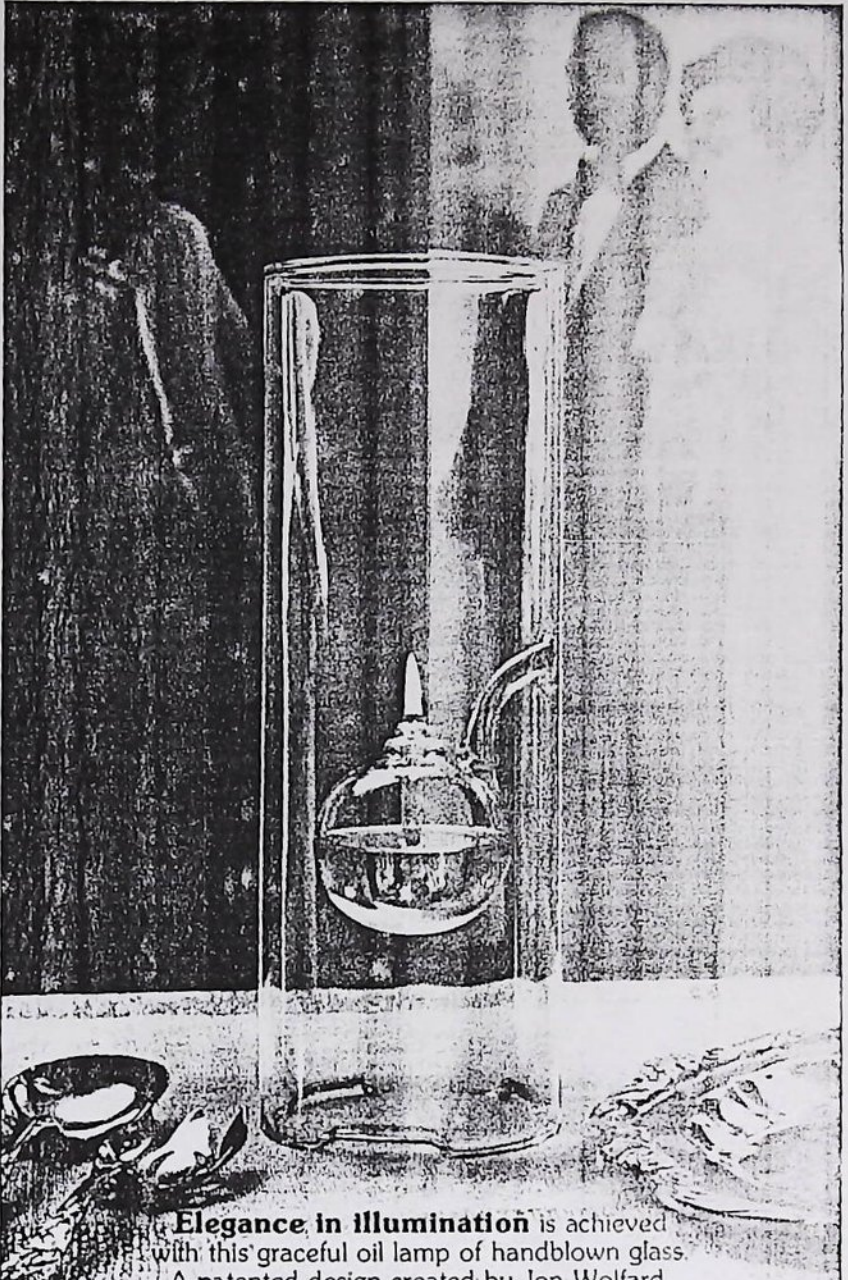
in the *Naturalists' Directory* in 1878. He took occasional hunting trips in Maine with woodsmen-guides whom he later employed at his two ranches near Medora, North Dakota.

His western activities from 1883 to 1889 made into TR country forever the land now in Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, a major part of the Little Missouri National Grassland, which includes the Badlands of North Dakota. Although he worked strenuously at ranching, the business aspect was less important to him than his outdoor observing, adventuring, hunting, and writing. He often said later that ranch life had been the making of him. He wrote there his splendid trilogy of books on his western life and part of his four-volume history on the winning of the west. The Old West still lives in many of the thirty-eight books he produced. This scholarly output should have corrected the popular image of a politician crashing about like a bull moose while flashing a toothy grin. For his reputation as a man of action was a half-truth; he was equally a man of intellect.

The three intellectuals who have occupied the White House were Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Wilson, but TR had more humor and warmth than the other two combined. His weakness as an intellectual was that he had no weak opinions. Nevertheless, individual aggressiveness has seldom been better directed to the common good, for progress in conservation and social reform do not come about from the bland leading the bland. Memorable slogans and metaphors came from his wilderness experience: the Bull Moose Party, the west African hunting proverb, "Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far," and "The vote is like a rifle; its usefulness depends on the character of the user."

The five national parks, sixteen national monuments, and many national forests and game preserves established during his tenure endear TR to modern environmentalists. For the parks, he did not follow the idea of high-use conservation, more properly espoused for Forest Service operations by his lieutenant Gifford Pinchot. Roosevelt's idea was more subtle—to preserve the very highest-quality areas of each type with a minimum of development, and that directed toward esthetic, scientific, and natural outdoor recreational use only. He stated, "Nothing is more practical in the long run than the preservation of beauty."

Those claiming today that TR was



Elegance in Illumination is achieved
with this graceful oil lamp of handblown glass.
A patented design created by Jon Wolfard.
It lends an aura of warmth and hospitality to any home.
When filled with a quality lamp oil, the lamp is odorless. Or you
may prefer to use a gently scented oil, either clear or in color.
Available in three sizes, this handsome lamp makes an ideal gift.
Should you not be delighted with your purchase,
you may return it within ten days for a refund.
Please allow three weeks for delivery.

Noland&Co.
260 Todd Road • Santa Rosa, California 95401

Please send me:
____ 15-inch lamps @ **$39**
number
____ 12-inch lamps @ **$29**
number
____ 9-inch lamps @ **$25**
number

California residents please add 6 percent sales tax $ ____
Prices include surface delivery.
By air add $2 per lamp $ ____
Enclosed is my check or money order for $ ____

Name ____
Street ____
City ____ State ____ Zip ____
N11

not a "preservationist" should review the history of Grand Canyon National Park. In 1903 when this area was vulnerable as a mere game refuge, he took long horseback rides in its rimland country and must have decided then to make it a national monument; this he could do without the approval of Congress. Then he made a speech that was far more preservationist than the way the canyon was eventually handled, and while it antagonized the local audience, it delights modern preservationists.

> In the Grand Canyon, Arizona has a natural wonder which, so far as I know, is in kind absolutely unparalleled throughout the rest of the world. I want to ask you to do one thing in connection with it in your own interest and in the interest of the country—keep this great wonder of nature as it is. I hope you will not have a building of any kind, not a summer cottage, a hotel or anything else, to mar the wonderful grandeur, the sublimity, the great loneliness and beauty of the Canyon. You cannot improve it. The ages have been at work on it, and man can only mar it.

The great American presidents were those who saw their responsibilities to the future and acted on them. We hear pious talk deploring TR's "big stick" methods, but in truth he practiced an enlightened ethic precisely where it is most important and most difficult to do so—toward the rights and needs of unborn generations. The environmental movement he started and the living wildlands he set aside from ordinary exploitation commemorate TR more suitably than his visage on Mount Rushmore.

After birding with Roosevelt at the White House grounds, at Pine Knot, Yellowstone Park, and Sagamore Hill, John Burroughs wrote:

> I refer to his keenness and enthusiasm as a student of animal life, and his extraordinary powers of observation. He sees quickly and surely, not less so with the corporeal eye than with the mental. . . . The chief qualification of a born observer is an alert, sensitive, objective type of mind and this he has in preeminent degree. . . . His mind moves with wonderful celerity, and yet as an observer he is very cautious, jumps to no hasty conclusions.

Roosevelt's passenger pigeon sighting was first reported in letters to the U.S. Biological Survey and to John Burroughs. The readers of *Scribner's Magazine* learned about it five months later.

> On May 18th, 1907, I saw a small party of a dozen or so passenger pigeons, birds I had not seen for a quarter of a century and never expected to see again. I saw them two or three times flying hither and thither with great rapidity, and once they perched in a tall dead pine on the edge of an old field. They were unmistakable; yet the sight was so unexpected that I almost doubted my eyes, and welcomed a bit of corroborative evidence coming from Dick McDaniel, the colored foreman at Plain Dealing. Dick is a frequent companion of mine in rambles around the country, and he is an unusually close and accurate observer of birds, and of wild things generally.

Burroughs and Roosevelt together questioned McDaniel about all aspects of his sighting of about forty-five of the birds six days before TR's sighting. His observations agreed with the president's in every particular. McDaniel was familiar with passenger pigeons from his youth, but had always called them "wild carrier pigeons." Burroughs wrote at the time that, despite initial skepticism, he was now convinced that both men had seen passenger pigeons.

The only other sharp-tailed, dove-shaped bird that an ornithologist of TR's capabilities could conceivably have confused with the wild pigeon is the mourning dove. But the birds seen by both observers were decidedly larger than the familiar dove. The latter averages four and a half inches shorter than the wild pigeon. Wingspread, the distinction most apparent in flight, is 17 to 19 inches for the dove and 23 to 25.5 for the pigeon. Other evidence was the flocking behavior at that time of year, the characteristic circling behavior of wild pigeon flocks, the red breasts, very rapid flight, and lack of the whistling sound that marks mourning doves in flight.

In mourning doves, the pair-bond is strong in spring; the only possible flocking then would be by the young of the year, and these would not have had red breasts nor their full overall length. But pigeons spent the entire year in flocks, even in breeding. As a skilled wingshot, TR was better qualified than most ornithologists to judge the rapidity of flight, and as an expert in bird sounds he would surely have noticed the whistling noise if they had been doves.

Roosevelt could have gone back to Pine Knot for his shotgun to collect a bird for final confirmation, but he wrote, "Nothing could have persuaded me to shoot them. There were mourning doves in the field for me to compare them with, and I do not see how I could have been mistaken." This direct comparison with doves clinched the matter for the ornithologists at the American Museum of Natural History, and they accepted the record according to a letter written later by Robert Cushman Murphy.

The last specimen authenticated as to date of collection was a single bird shot in August 1906 in Fairfield County, Connecticut. A small flock captured in 1878 had been established in the Cincinnati zoo, and eventually produced Martha, the last individual of what was once the most abundant bird of North America. She died there in 1914 at age 29, fifty-seven years after the Ohio Legislature had declared, "The passenger pigeon needs no protection. Wonderfully prolific. . . ."

Biologists scoffed at the plethora of alleged sightings by farmers and hunters, from about 1890 on, because so many laymen's reports were obviously based on mourning doves or on distant flocks of other birds, such as curlews. No claims after TR's have been established to the satisfaction of ornithologists. His dozen or so birds were, so far as science and history can tell, the last free members of a species, a single flock of which the conservative ornithologist Alexander Wilson in 1832 estimated to contain at least 2,230,270,000 birds.

There is no indication that the president tried to determine whether the very few subsequent newspaper stories of sightings by untrained observers were reliable. Neither did he push for the acceptance of his own sighting. But he never saw cause to doubt the accuracy of his identification of the Pine Knot flock, and allowed this incident to be reprinted in successive editions of his book *Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter*. He held to his original statements, the mildest expression of which was "I do not see how I could have been mistaken."

Thus, Roosevelt probably never realized that his sighting was the last time a trained, qualified naturalist ever saw wild passenger pigeons. Whether he was actually the last human to see them will never be known. His distaste for going back for his gun to validate the sighting beyond any possible question should not deprive this lifelong naturalist of the most dramatic bird record of the twentieth century.

Alton A. Lindsey, who received the Eminent Ecologist Award last year, is professor emeritus of botany at Purdue University and the author of numerous articles and books on plants, general ecology, and birds.

FATE: 9·65

SELLING 20,000 INDIAN RELICS. Arrowheads, Spearheads, Flint Knives, Pipes of Stone and Clay, Skulls, Ceremonials, etc. List free.—Lear's, Glenwood, Ark.

OBSERVE MYSTERIOUS MANIFESTATIONS with plastic eye visualizers, $1.00 ppd. Instructions included—WAT. Box 5824, Cleveland, Ohio. 44101

TRY THIS ONE—DYNA-SLING. All leather. Amazing power, penetration. Free instructions. $2.00 ppd.—Gravitronics P.O. Box 33063, Houston, Tex. 77033.

HEAVENLY "TAHITIAN" PERFUME! Exotic, lingering fragrance! Magnificent bewitching sample, 35c.— O'Dells, Box 1703-A, Prescott, Ariz. 86301

50 WINE, BEER RECIPES. Illustrated manual. $1.00. Supplies.—Dominae, Box 584-C, Fort Wayne Ind. 46801

STUDY COURSES

HOME STUDY PLAN. Metaphysics, Psychology, Bible, Philosophy. Gain Peace, Health, Success. Write: Institute of Metaphysics, Dept. F, 1250 Indiana St., Birmingham, Ala. 35224.

LEARN HANDWRITING ANALYSIS for profitable full or part time profession. —International. Box A, 11749 Eldridge, Lakeview Terrace, Calif.

MANY MAKE $1500.00 per month operating collection agency. We have helped hundreds start in business. Free details. —Franklin Credit, Roanoke, Va. 24004

HANDWRITING ANALYSIS LESSONS, $1.00 each. (College Analyst). Handwriting analysis, $2.00.—Ford Thompson, 16105-F Delrey, Cleveland, Ohio 44128.

NEED MONEY? ANALYZE HANDWRITING! Famous course now drastically reduced. Write: Cunningham, 81 Bailey, Lawrence, Mass. 01843

ALL TOGETHER NOW–
Zip – Zip – *AWAY!*

When new Postal Regulations go into effect, your mail will be delayed if it doesn't show your Zip Code. Start *now* to give *your* Zip Code as part of your address on ALL your mail.

HELP YOUR POSTOFFICE HELP *YOU*

THERE IS PSYCHIC UNFOLDMENT for you. Let this channel show you the way. Correspondence course in mysticism and spiritual phenomena. Twelve lessons dictated from the Spirit World. Mediumistic Development assured upon completion of course and sincere living, spiritual guidance upon request. Medium, Healer, Mystic Teacher.—Rev. Darrell W. Pringle, 2600 Elmwood St., Kansas City, Mo. 64127

WORDS OF LIFE. For first four lessons in Spiritual Interpretation of the Bible, send $2.00 to: Travelers Temple, Beechwold Post Office, Columbus, Ohio 43214

HEALING HANDS! Learn how to heal the sick by the "laying on of hands." Wonderful results. Complete course, $3.00.—Spiritual Healing, Box 190-F, Quincy, Mass. 02169

LEARN TECHNICAL METAPHYSICS—the Ancient Masters' method of healing. Easy to learn, inexpensive correspondence course gives you TRUE, PROVED way to prestige, prosperity. For free details, write to: Premier College of Technical Metaphysics, Ltd., P. O. Box 95, Ucluelet, B. C. Canada.

MAKE CERTAIN of receiving a reply when answering classified advertisements in these columns. Write clearly or hand-print your full name, address and Zip code number.

RECORDS-TAPES

LEARN MYSTIC MANTRAS (words of Power). L.P. Record. Instructions by Swami Vishnudevananda. Only $3.95.—RAM, 152 Greenwich St., New York, N.Y.

HYPNOSIS MANUAL plus Crystal Ball, $2.00. Hypnotic Record Kit, $5.95. Quit Smoking Subconsciously Record, $5.95. —Fletcher, 2407 Catherine, Dallas, Texas 75211

SELF-HYPNOSIS may help you many ways. Learn easily by tape or LP-record. Free literature. — McKinley-Smith Co., Dept. FP, Box 3038, San Bernardino, Calif.

RELIGION

THE GODDIANS—Absolutely new growing religion. Without ministers to pay or churches to build and maintain. No large financial demands. Literature "The Goddians" postage and handling, 25c.—The Goddians, Box 4600, Portland, Maine. 04112

(Continued from page 118)

the relation between mass and acceleration or the dilitation of time? There are profound questions here. Their answers are entirely beyond my knowledge or imagination.—*Gordon H. Evans, Hudson, N.Y.*

SEES "EXTINCT" BIRD

I may be sticking my neck out, since it is generally believed that passenger pigeons have been extinct for 50 years or more — but last March I saw a passenger pigeon.

It was about 14 inches long and blue-gray from head to tail on the back. The tail was pointed and had white feathers on the sides. The breast was not orange-red or apricot, as described by some writers, but a rich rose.

The bird did not make a cooing noise like a dove, but one that sounded more like *toot-toot-toot*, always three times. Its eyes were swollen and red. It sat in a willow tree about 20 feet from my kitchen window for about five minutes and I was able to study it in detail. When it left, it darted like an arrow toward the east. I dashed to an east window but failed to see it anywhere.

A few days later I saw another one on a high wire. It was as long as the one I had seen in the willow tree but not as fat. It was between me and the sun, which was a disadvantage. One thing I noted was that it was white underneath.

Even if you don't believe me, you might just mention that one of your readers claims to have seen a passenger pigeon, so that any bird watchers in your audience can be on the lookout for them.—*Irene Llewellyn, Homer, Mich.*

MINISTER of DIVINE SCIENCE

Questions answered through Clairvoyance, Clairaudience and ESP. Clients claim amazing results. 3 questions answered, $2.00.

Ministerial Aid given on all problems of health, happiness and prosperity. Testimonials from everywhere prove prayer works wonders. 2 weeks, $3.00. God does answer prayer. Postage appreciated.

REV. JEANETTE MOLUS
BOX 5157, SHERMAN OAKS, CALIF. 91413

THE BIBLE HOLDS THE SOLUTION

To every problem. It has worked for millions. It will work for you. Send $3.00, your birth date and three questions.

REV. FRANK S. BUTLER
32-46 107th St. E. Elmhurst 69, N.Y.

★ ASTROLOGER ★
CERTIFICATE AFA

Time your moves intelligently by Astrology. Life Chart and year's Directions, $10. The same with three year's Directions, $15. With Detailed directions for one year, $30. Two Charts compared, $20. Elections for Marriages, Operations, New Businesses, etc., $10. Questions welcome.

★ H. DOUGLAS MILLER ★
2414 Liddesdale, Detroit 17, Michigan

SPIRITUAL AID

Spiritual Aid through the late Dr. Reginald Mills, well known for his spiritual work in Hollywood, Calif., now aiding his son, Dr. Basil Mills, from the other side.

THE LATE
DR. REGINALD MILLS

Absent Spiritual Aid given for all problems of Health, Money, Love, by Dr. Basil Mills.

Positive results have been achieved in many cases, as testimonials from all over the world confirm.

If you would like to feel this Spiritual Power at work on your specific problem, write enclosing $5.00.

DR. BASIL MILLS
90 Roseford Rd., Cambridge, England

02038'

16/25 Prince Street
Randwick
1/6/60

NAW.

Mons. Michel d'obrenovic- Obilic von Lazar
Yew Tree House, Hanchurch,
Stoke on Trent. Staffs. England

Dear sir,

Thank you for your letter of April 10. My daughter Yvonne, whom you met aboard the Queen Mary, was with me when I received it.

Regarding the sea serpent, it is approximately 31 years since I saw it. A newspaper, now extinct, called "The Daily Guardian" wrote a front page story and one of their ~~artists~~ artists drew a large picture from the photograph we took of the monster.

I have turned my belongings inside out looking for the original photograph but cannot find it. I had just kept it more or less as a souvenir and had no idea that one day, it might interest anybody.

I and others saw the sea serpent off South Head, the entrance to Sydney Harbor. I had gone out fishing in a small boat with two friends. Suddenly one of them yelled "Look at this" and the sight was incredible. The monster looked like a gargantuan water snake. Its head was out of the water and it was monstrous. It had huge nostrils and water was spurting from each nostril.... it was a fine spray of water and looked almost like steam.

The head was long and all we could see of the body was several big black mounds at intervals, along the water. One of my friends had a small camera. Other fishermen saw the monster, which cruised around for a while and returned, thus enabling my friend to prepare his camera and take a snapshot of it.

Three days afterwards, the monster returned and was seen again by many people. Naturally, it caused great excitement. The artist's reproduction from my picture was not quite correct as he gave the monster whiskers and drew steam coming out of its nostrils. It had no whiskers.

Should you come to Australia, please come to see me and I will help you all I can. Meanwhile, I will try to turn up the photograph, or find a copy of the paper in which the incident was rpported.

The monster was no hallucination, as I am not a drinker. Several others saw it at the time. It was black in color. I have a newspaper friend who is trying to dind the artist who drew the picture, and to find the newspaper which published it.

Yours sincerely

C. Zakharoff

Charles Zakharoff.

0229T

36 Durdar Road
Carlisle, England.
June 4, 1957
NO ANS. Needed

Dear Mr. Williamson:

I have delayed considerably in replying to your letter principally because the MS of my next book had to be completed with a minimum of delay and handed in to the Publishers. It is rather a pity that the book is not already published; for I think it might contain information of interest to you.

In 1955 I was able to investigate the "city" that was my father's main objective - the one he knew as 'Z'. This site had been reported in 1938 by a Brazilian geographer named Col. Fournier, who claimed it to be the remains of a civilization of far higher order than that of the Portuguese or of the Bandeirantes (sic). I also paid a visit to the site called Sete Cidades, in Piauí State, said to be the remains of a city contemporary with Atlantis. In 1952 I combed the State of Baía for the wonder city reported by the Bandeira of 1754 copied in a MS folio now in the Bibliotheca Nacional of Rio. I found all these 'cities', and several more besides; and in every case they turned out to be freaks of erosion, either in sandstone or in conglomerate, the latter appearing in strata of deltaic origin. Sete Cidades is fantastic! I've never seen anything like it, except, perhaps, parts of the Rock Forest up near Huallay, on the road to Cerro de Pasco via Canta.

I would not dare to condemn all rumours of ancient cities in the S. American forest regions on the strength of these disillusionments; but I no longer possess any credulity. My father heard reports of 'cities' and buildings from isolated Indians, and he believed them. You can't blame the Indians. Even educated white men have deliberately allowed themselves to be fooled by these freaks of nature. Euclides da Cunha, in his classic 'Os Sertões', blows the gaff on the Baía legends in a way that applies to all I have seen myself. I hate to think that my father and brother were chasing a chimera, but it is a fact that they were.

S. America is a land of illusion. Mirages have a way of seeming absolutely solid until one is practically within touching distance. It took me many years of experience to find this out, but I know it now.

I wish you every good fortune in your quest, and no one would be more thrilled than I were you to bring to light a real link with S. America's still unknown past. The eastern forests may

POSTAGE 6D SIXPENCE 6D

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
AEROGRAMME

pl. forward

Mr. George Hunt Williamson
c/o Embajada de los EE.UU.A
L I M A
PERU. S.America

Second fold here

Sender's name and address: Brian Fawcett
36 Durdar Rd.
Carlisle
Inglaterra

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

To open cut here

First fold here

prove fruitless for the archaeologist, but it can be said with certaintly that there is much to be found there that is of great importance to the ethnologist. However; if you hail from Missouri you'll be all right.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Brian Fawcett

Seattle, Washington

30th August, 1959

To : Don Keyhoe (NICAP)
Isabel Davis (CSI)
Idabel Epperson
Bob Gribble (APRG)

Dear Friends,

Please forgive the typing but I am two-thirds flat in bed with a slipped disc or some sort of bust back. Also, this typewriter may not take this number of copies properly -- in which case I will do something. Have just looked at the carbons and they are very bad so I shall try to get this stenoed but will finish all I have to say in this original in case I cannot do so)

A remark made by Bob Gribble the first night I had the pleasure of meeting him when I hit Seattle recently settled in my mind and rankled during two nights and a day. This was to the (very obvious, once said) effect that the Contactees have now very effectively, efficiently, and successfully organized on a national basis, and that, since "contacteeism" is the greatest menace to Ufology, we ufologists should get together. Bob's remark resulted in an idea which I herewith would like to put before all of you.

The following proposition does not envisage the establishment of any new organization. To appraise its validity and apprise those who should be interested, I have to give some background and detail. This, as follows :-

(1) The armed forces of our own and other governments are not exactly giving aid or encouragement to serious ufological studies ; at the same time, they are not censoring it.

(2) The Press, though usually ridiculing Ufology and usually muddling it with "Saucerism", is more misguided than antagonistic, and is slowly showing signs of taking a more serious attitude. The leaders are Radio, followed by the slick mags, and then by TV, with the dailies trailing far behind. But again, the Press is not outrightly hostile.

(3) The public is actually highly sympathetic, very much interested, but greatly misled. I would say that far more than 50% of the public "believes" there are ufos, and the higher the education of the nonprofessional military or press man, the more interested he or she is, and the more likely he is to prefer ufology to saucerdom.

(4) Established Science takes almost the same view of ufology as Established Religion and, in some ways, the Military Forces. The attitude of all three is that their terms of reference to anything and everything are defined. If it is within their bailiwick, they will consider it, and handle it within the framework of their methodology and their mandate. By this I mean that a scientist like an Airforce officer has a defined job to do, and neither is going to make a statement about anything that is without his competence. Science is not hostile ; it is sceptical.

(5) Established Religion -- and notably, it seems to me from reading,~~the~~ Protestant philosophy -- is not only friendly to ufological investigation but, as manifested by such as the Rev Ballard, most deeply interested in the new branch of life sciences.

The above would seem to me to leave us with only one group that is not only harmful but actually hostile to the concept of attempted investigation of ufos along orthodox scientific lines. These are the Saucerians (for lack of a better collective title) and especially the professional contactees. Not only are these people exposing serious scientific Ufological study to ridicule, they are openly hostile to its intent, and are now deliberately (see reports of the Daniel Green convention in July in L.A.) attempting to subvert its objectivesand are decrying its influence as being inimical to "truth" (as they so define) and human welfare generally. I personally contend that such fire should be met with fire.

Bob Gribble's suggestion thus acquires especial emphasis. Unless Ufologists at least form a loose association regarding general policy, they are going to be individually swamped in both ridicule and accusation. There comes then the vital question, how can ufologists draw closer together and exchange ideas ? The obvious answer from a purely organizational (mechanical) point of view is to call a Convention.

This would at first appear to be impossible. How, one might naturally ask could those currently interested in and working in ufological investigation afford (even if none of us were working people) ~~afford~~ the monetary outlay and time to travel to any central point for such a convention. For instance, should such be called in a central point like St.Louis, we have calculated that just for cost alone each individual attending would have to ~~be~~ spare a minimum of $1000 by the time everything be taken into account. (I have run conventions, and I think I know what I am talking about.) However, there is one way we can get around this, and perhaps do a better job than has ever yet been achieved at any convention of an ordinary nature.

(a) There are at the moment to the best of our knowledge eight (8) leading, outstanding, and active ufological groups in the United States. These are :-

National	- NICAP	-- Don Keyhoe	- Washington, D.C.
Northwest	- APRG	-- Bob Gribble	- Seattle, Washington
Southwest	-	-- Idabel Epperson	- Los Angeles, Cal.
N.Central		-- Dr.David Waterbury	- Marion, Illinois
S.Central	- APRO	-- Coral Lorensen	- Alamogordo, N.Mex.
Northeast	- APIS	-- Bob Barry	- Orlean, New York.
Southeast	- SPACE	-- Norbert Garritty	- Coral Gables, Fla.
New York	- CSI	-- Lex Mebane	- New York, N.Y.

These cover the country, official Washington, and the more international aspects through CSI.

x20x$5.00 = $800
ACTIVE MEMBERS
+
x20x$1. = $160.
PARTICIPANTS.
OTAL $960.

(b) Each of these organizations appear to have about 20 really active participating members, who regard the work as a 'hobby' and who normally carry the cost of the work. No group that I know of has an angel, but all that I have been in contact with have a membership of between 100 and 300 and among the non-active members are usually another fifty or so who will in a pinch and if chided lend a hand or subscribe $2 from time to time.

(c) In the course of my own personal business, I have had quite a lot of rather exceptional dealings with the telephone companies. These companies are extremely active, forward thinking, publicity and promotion conscious, scientific and technically advanced, always open to new ideas, and prepared to spend money on new ideas. On half a dozen occasions their representative have sought me (a very small businessman indeed) out and made my firm really extraordinary offers -- like laying a special line to my farm, putting a link line in between it and my New York office and so forth. Further, my company has made considerable use of their "Conference Lines", and I have on occasion had four people on conference as widely separated as NY, Texas, New Jersey, and Chicago.

2 DAY, NIGHT ?

(d) It is my belief that, if I approach the telephone syndicate (which it is) on my return from this trip with the following proposition, it will be possible to set up a unique experiment. This is a Convention of our eight groups (plus any others thought worthy and who want to come in) entirely via telephone, for several hours on one or two successive nights, after midnight central standard time, engineered and MCed thru a central point (like St. Louis, Washington, D.C., or New York). I believe this could be done for a maximum of $1000 per night.

(e) The idea would be to have a set and approved memorandum and agenda in the hands of all groups weeks in advance. To have a "board" set up by the telphone compny with numbered lights corresponding to each group's line by number and name of city ; to have a producer, director, and recording secretary on hand in central in addition to the engineer, and for the proceedings to be regulated by time within reasonable limits. This is standard radio procedure and not difficult

(f) Each group would assemble at the telephone company studio in their city at the appointed time, with agenda. The spokesman would be the President, Director, or "sparkplug" aided by his or her PR officer. Any and all members who wish should be invited to attend ; the proceedings should be both broadcast to that audience in each point, recorded there, and in central for the record, thus doing away with a recording secretary. Each group would be given so many minutes in order to comment on each point on the agenda ; and then time would be allotted to each to make comments etc according to the first who presses a button showing up on a red light in central. Other details of operation should be obvious to our groups.

(g) I am sure that by such means a full convention could be held at a minimum cost without any of us having to so much as move from our homes or waste a working day. I also believe that the telephone companies might take a deep interest in this experiment as being a possible prototype of a new form of business for them. Anyhow, there would be no harm in investigating the idea.

This is the idea resultant upon Bob Gribble's observation. I have outlined it to him in the presence of three of his most active cooperaters ; I have outlined it to a friend who is an ex-communication officer ; I have discussed it with a member of a telephone company. All have said they feel it worthwhile investigating, and the last two tell me it is technically not only feasible but fairly simple. I would therefore like to ask your help in the following manner :-

(i) Would you consider this ? Discuss it, and let me have a note to my office (325 West 45th St., NY.Y.36) as soon as you can, saying whether you approve the suggestion that I purpose the matter further on your individual behalves.

(ii) If you approve, and have the time ; would you also send me any ideas you have for additional gimmicks, any objections, or other comments. Among such, I am particularly keen to know your ideas as to where central should be. My feeling is, perhaps naturally, that it should be organized in Washington, D.C. and have NICAP (as the only professedly and spexifically "national" organization) as moderators.

(iii) If by any chance all groups should agree that the idea is worth pursuing, I would contact the telephone people immediately, and get their thoughts, plus prices.

(iv) If these were favourable, I would immediately inform you all and then ask for items for the Agenda, at the earliest. These would be correlated, assembled, copied, and refered back to all of you for emendation, addition, and discussion. This process would take some weeks and probably require at least three or four interchanges.

This has of necessity had to be very long but I wished to be explicit at the outset. It is nothing more than a preliminary suggestion. Could you spare an hour or so to give me a reply ?

Sincerely yours,

Ivan T. Sanderson.
PR., for CSI of NY.
325 West 45th Street
New York 36., N.Y.

ITS:ss

CC: To CSI-NY.

Temporary - Seattle, Wash.

30th Aug, 1959

Major Donald E. Keyhoe
N.I.C.A.P.
1536 Connecticut Avnue
Washington 6., D.C.

Dear Don,

A voice from the past which will be vilely typed because I am two-thirds horizontal in bed with a slipped disc or some such abomination that laid me low three days ago. I know you have too much mail so I will endeavour to be brief.

(1) Had the pleasure of meeting the APRG group here under the most active investigator I have yet met -- Bob Gribble. They are absolutely fantastic ; 26 dedicated workers with a nationwide network of working correspondents in 36 states ; sane, solid, and scientific.

(2) I went into my gespiel on NICAP's behalf, as I have been doing for eight months now as I have wandered 38,000 miles down the east coast, around the gulf, thru Mexico, back up via Texas to Wyoming, southwest to San Diego, and thence zigzag up the coast to here. Don, the reaction here was not happy at all, and I have their permission to mention this to you.

(3) These dear souls, working away here, have about 80% of their members paid-up members of NICAP. They want to cooperate. They have no fees and no money for their work. They have written Nicap several times, sent copies of their forms, offered help, and asked if what they sent was right and acceptable. They have never had even an acknowledgement. (This is not the first time I have encountered the same.)

Would you have this looked in to and, if you can find the correspondence, give them a break ? Here, Don, you have a very wonderful batch of staunch supporters. As I have said several times, those of us who cannot provide NICAP with actual cash cannot do more than try and provide concrete help and thereby get new members and help.

I enclose a copy -- and I apologize for its vile carbonaceousness, or is it carbonicity -- of a suggestion that stems from an idea of Bob Gribble's. I dont know what you or CSI or any of the others will think but I would sure like to hear. If you feel it has any merit would you please let me know, to my NY address.

I have tried to do what I can as I have travelled around. I have found enormous popular interest in serious ufology in all walks of life, and all states, and I have given out NICAP's address by word of mouth and written slips everywhere. I have put a few ads in local papers but I fear me the press is not yet ready to be of much use except where a sighting is hot and

(over)

I simply have not landed up anywhere so far where there has been a recent flap or anything worthile has taken place. I'll keep trying. I have not been able to find a "concrete angel" but should we get something like the enclosed suggestion on the road I know more than one who would prick up his or her ears. The people with the money (and/or name) are distinctly wary of the whole subject. The damned "contactees" have done too good a job on the one hand, while they are scared of running afoul of officialdom on the other.

With my regards to Dick and all,

Yours very sincerely,

Ivan T. Sanderson.

ITS:ss
enc:

(Only for ten days)
General Delivery
Berkeley, Cal.

11th July, 1959

Dear Isabel, Lex, and Ted,

Having a brief interlude arguing about the distribution of dreary pine trees etc here with the University and Forestry boys and, it being saturday, have a chance to write. How is you all, you-all ?

Had really the most delightful visit with Idabel and her gang in LA -- really the nicest interlude I have had on the whole bloody trip multimillionaires parties not excluded. (I may just insert that at one such party in Texas given for said millionaire, he received only three presents as follows, and I am not fooling :- (a) a tall statuesque blonde school-teacher in a low-cut black dress from one of his partners and wife ; a West African musical instrument known as a Calabar-piano, from his private secretary ; and a box of six, gold-mongrammed mothballs for "The Man who has Everything" inscribed on it from an ex-mistress.) I dont normally dig Texas but that seemed to us to be fairly civilized.

With Idabel we discussed all this and that and after we left she made a drive to get the enclosed nauseating but extremely illuminating series of back numbers of this awful "green thing". This man is a menace. I had hoped to work up something by way of protest on CSI's behalf, about this date, to hit the papers but being so far away I cannot do anything without putting it before you and it is too late. If only I was there I could have dug the Press personally with my own now very impressive new NANA press-card and raised one hell of a stink about him listing our name in his filthy, subversive publication. But, we have strong allies in LA and I personally feel that this George Todt is absolutely of the essence. We spent most of two days with him and missed seeing the Tar Pits (in my case for the nth time in now 32 years) because we got into a religious and political discussion and outside two bottles of vodka all of the afternoon that we were supposed to be leaving LA ! An excellent guy; had sightings, reports same.

We have not frankly been much with Ufology because we have been so busy with our own work and other rather desperate things. However, I frankly have yet to meet anybody who says or will say that they have NOT seen something unauthorized in the sky. And this goes for Navajao Amerinds as well as bank presidents. As for the Airforce -- for whom we are working by request of the Dept. of Defense for whom we are travelling -- they (that is the upper echelons of personnel and especially in the PR depts with whom I principally deal) are one and all stuffed full of the most amazing stories of sightings, etc. I have tried to put a few on paper later but I am afraid I have been delinquent and it is so hard to whip out a notebook -- even a reporters pad -- at a slightly tipsy luncheon in the Pentagon and start taking notes. The main point I want to report is simply that I have not seem ths slightest inclination to deny or deride the

(over)

bloody business either in whole or in part. In fact they seem to be each personally deeply interested, serious about it, and only too eager to tell us about what they know. This is not of course any official attitude but it is certainly that of all superior personnel.

We did a real job on the Acambaro business and have come up with some actual facts through UCLA where a new machine for dating ceramics has been built. The damned thing is so simple one of my partners (whom you have never met) Wendell Skousen a geologist on this trip is now working out specs and costs at U of C here with a view to building one which is really extremely simple and can be done for about $500). We envisage little art-dealers trekking to our door pots and pans in hand and cash in pocket to have them tested for "genuinity" or "falsification" -- two excellent new words we picked up in Mexico.

As to other Forteana there have been none but we are now due to go look at a second alleged "vortex" near here and, near that, a place that really is odd where cars not only apparently but actually do (according to a surveyors level) run up hill. Next we go to the Klamath River region of N. Cal to talk about and around this "Big-Foot" type, or Southern Sasquatch. That we are looking forward to.

We have done 30,000 miles on the clock so far and still are not halfway round let alone flying to Alaska and all about Greenland and the Poles etc later if possible. The poor car is having a really tough time what with carrying three, and just about twice the load it was designed for. Also we have been in the mountains for three solid months now and some of them, notably the Sierra Nevada, are really something, roadwise. One piece of advice to all of you :- unless you want to go to Reno or Las Vegas for obvious or serious reasons, DONT GO ANYWHERE NEAR NEVADA. It is the most ghastly, benighted, hideous, hot (and I love the heat), dry, uninteresting, deadly, dull, loathesome bit of land on earth, the saline deserts of Kazakistan not excluded. Honestly !

My various publishers, on whom I am having to rely on this job, are as usual behaving like a bunch of jibbering baboons which creates nothing but headaches, destroys any desire to create anything, wastes time, and holds us up. Why in the hell people cant fulfil their parts of contracts on time I can never figure out. They demand that I do, and I do, all the time but every time they are due to send me some money they dither and divaricate and prevaricate and generally make a balls-up of everything. Why did I ever have to choose to be an author ? TV was bad enough but at least we have a Union and get our cheques, or else.

You have all my Ufos files, have you not. Dont forget, that's all. Perhaps the enclosed should be filed for future ref. We are going to have trouble with this guy but I think I see him as a possible achilles heel among the saucerers. (Let me at him, Mon -- Jamaican for "moider".)

I am glad for Stefan that all those good things have happened to him. Now he has got some proper outlet for some sense. Those miserable little squirts he used to work for were enough to nauseate anybody and I dont know how he stuck it. And why they ever let him fiddle with Ufology I'll never know. By the way, Howard Menger's book is odd, even in the light of Blavatsky et alia. Knowing now that the man is half Amerind I begin to understand a lot more and to put much more down to genuine mysticism but I am afraid he might very well become a genuine Messiah -- he is so nice, and attractive to women.

Was delighted with the Otis Karr clobbering and have some most amusing further info from government sources on it which I will send on to you when I get it back from my news people. They're after him this time. Also, did I tell you in my last about the laddie in Idabel's group who actually built the machines (in Cal and Honolulu) for Townsend Brown ? If not, and if you have not got all the dope you really ought to get Idabel to have this fellow write it up for you. Wow, what a phoney T. Brown is (not that we did not all know it). In fact, now that I come to think of it I am going to write Idabel today and ask her for just this, because a very good friend of mine is currently ensnared in the works of that man and is being milked of plenty.

Now I had better to drawing little maps of vegetation and getting ready for Monday when I go into a huddle with the forestry boys. Have you ever seen the giant Redwoods, any of you ? If not try and do so -- the most glorious things I have seen outside the tropics. My God, what beauty.

Love and/or regards to all and sundry mit specials to Jules, John, Las Corinnas, and above all your dear selves.

Yers,

Ivan

PORT ISABEL
MAR 29
1959
11 AM
TEX

1¢ U.S. POSTAGE

U.S. POSTAGE 3¢
LIBERTY

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Miss Isabel Davis
67 Jane Street
New York
New York.

Dear Isabel, NOTE WELL THE POSTMARK! 28/March/59

Didn't know you went around founding cities -- you did a nice job on this one; 50 miles of sandbeaches & the Rio Grande!

Hope CSI anniversary went off well. I was thinking of you all & imagine that as long as Marilyn runs in there pitching something must happen. I am most anxious to know if LJ disported himself.

I have not done anything Ufological yet as (1) I found I had carried away about 2 months backlog of work (2) Damaged my inner ears, then got badly poisoned & then neuritis in right shoulder (3) We snuffed the movies or NBC renigged, I don't know yet (4) All the vegetation turns out to be different to (or from) the textbooks. Now I'm holed up writing about it. Will get more Ufo-minded the farther west I go & after Mexico.

LOOVERS to one & all,

Ivan

Two New Saucer Mare's Nests Told of
by Ivan Sanderson, Night of Nov. 19, 1958,
in phone call to ILD & ADM.
Isabel Davis & Alexander (Lex) Mebane

① ANNOTATED COPY OF JESSUP'S "CASE FOR THE UFO" SENT TO OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH IN 1955, MARKED "HAPPY EASTER." 3 annotators, using different-coloured inks.

Carlos M. Allende
R.D. 1, Box 223
New Kensington, Penna.

(Later "Carl M. Allen.")

re: infamous VARO edition which inspired "Philadelphia Experiment" story.

Also writes from other places in Pa. & Texas.

Writes letters to Jessup — seems to be one of his book's annotators, he thinks. (Similar references.)

The Navy investigated, because annotations seemed to show knowledge of their experiments on electronic camouflage. They reproduced the whole thing. Jessup has a copy of their edition.

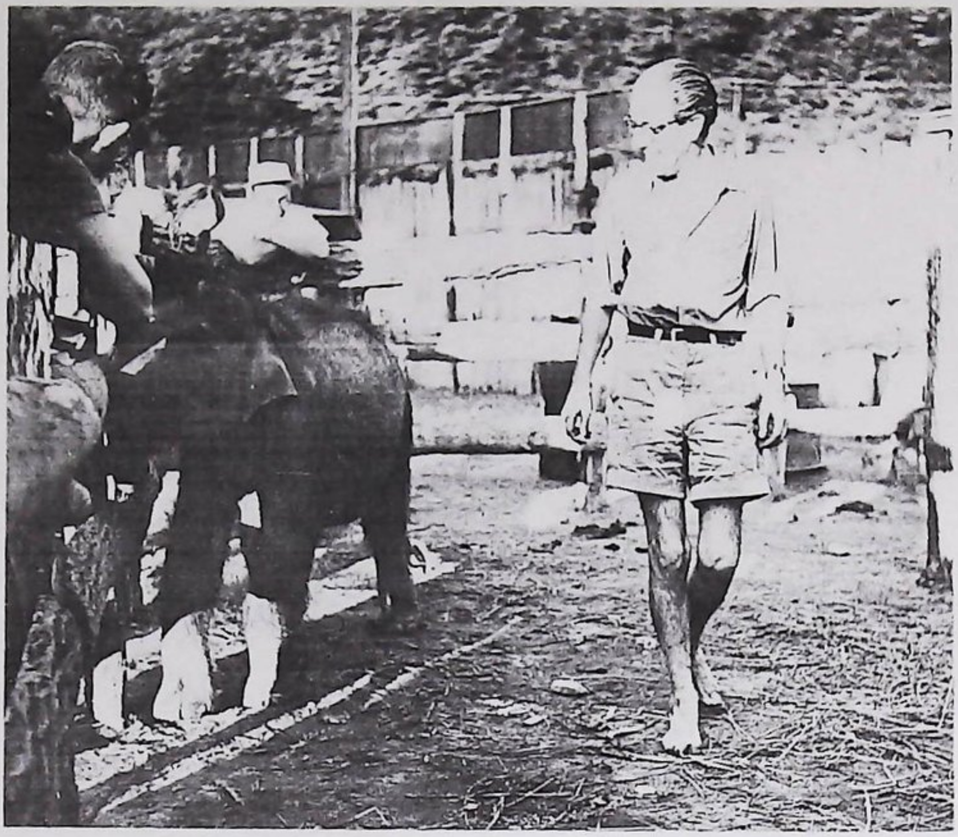
Navy's introduction to this edition says book received, 1955, postmarked Seminole, Texas.

Navy concluded Allende ("A") was one annotator. Others, "B", and "Jemi". "It is possible that 2 of these men are twins." "It is probable that these men are gypsies." Errors in spelling, but long words used. (Crackpot stuff.)

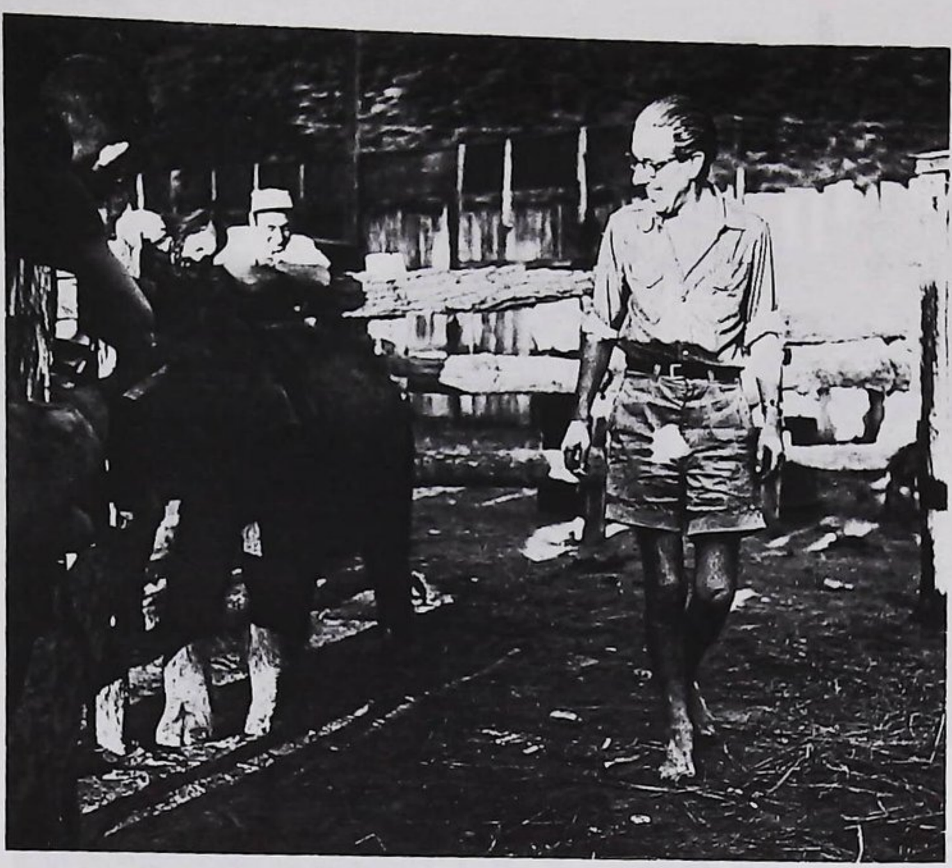
Ivan has one of Jessup's privately-reproduced copy of this, made from the Navy's. (Annotations printed in red.) Jessup didn't want CSI to be told of it.

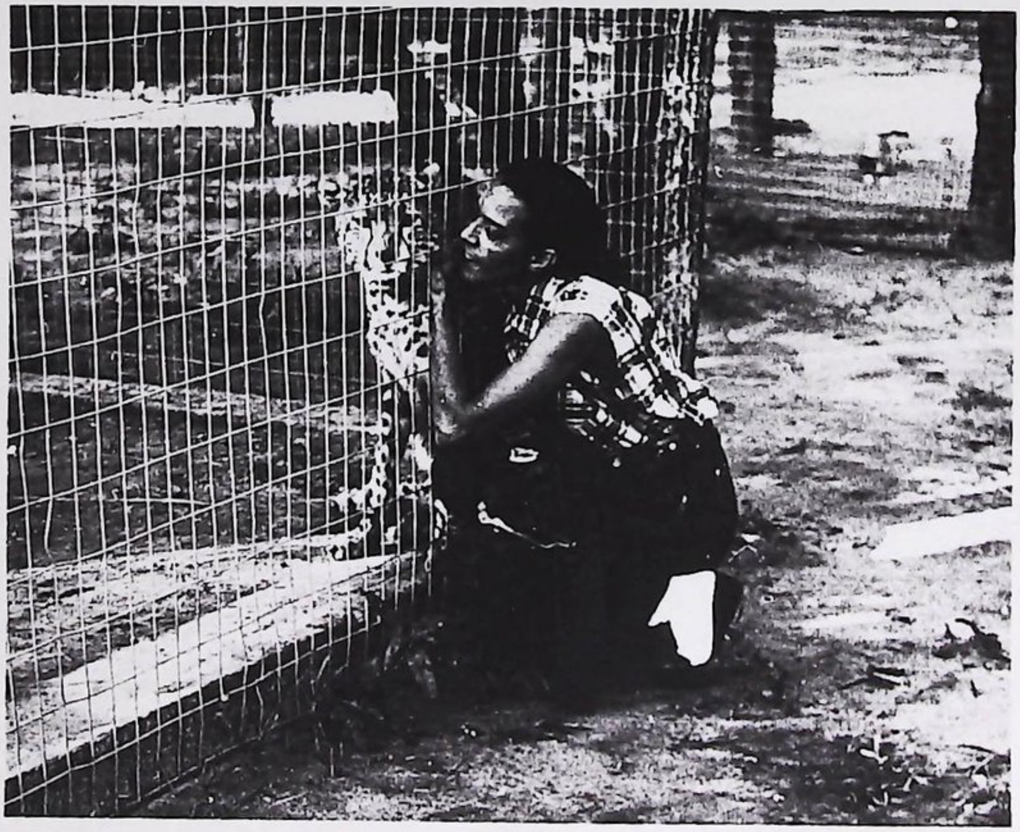
---

② J. Otto called up late at night a radio friend of ITS's [prob. J. McPherson] & made various ranting charges. Saucers hover over his house; mine disasters are due to UFOs, etc. [McPherson] thought tape of this conversation too strong for air, but played it for a friend, who called the FBI, who took the tape. Otto heard of this development & now includes this FBI incident in his rant. Gray Barker is in on this new tempest in teapot. [A big lot of hot air — ADM.]



3 more pictures, this time clipped to a 1956 letter ... who knows where these really belong. Sanderson pic is obviously like previous one, but the other 2 may be different. One shows Lex Mebane & Sanderson's wife (I think) & Ted Bloecher (dowsing) at Sanderson's.





Unnotated loose photo

teer-
duce
the
:ent,
the

ved
ali-
ew,
-lde
ock,
ers

nond
that
vail-
solid
olor-
up-

:kag-
jury,
auto
dard
five
vide-
locks
wheel.
nstru-
visors
equip-

which
n the
. The
t the
l by

day conference, called to find out women's likes and dislikes in today's homes.

Yuma Daily Sun 10-16-58

Huge Footprint Recalls Ancient Tales of Giants

BERKELEY (UPI)—Prof. Theodore G. McGown of the University of California Anthropology Department said Tuesday tales of giants walking the earth have been told since ancient times.

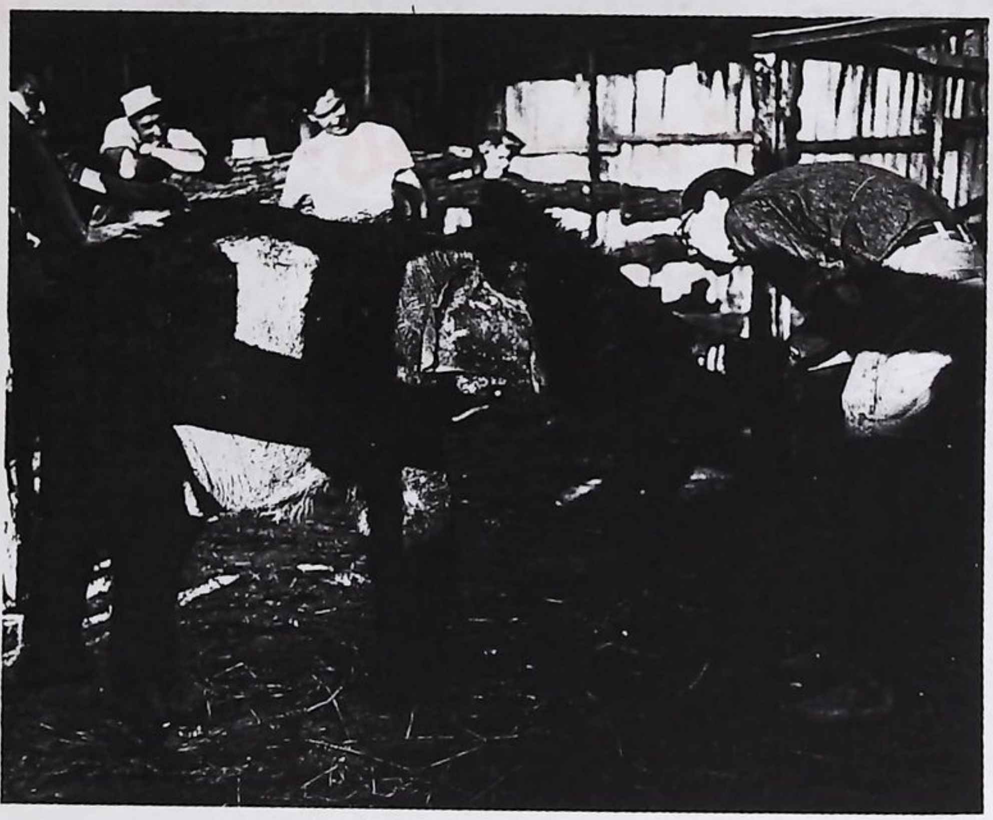
McGown was commenting on reports of discovery of a huge footprint in Humboldt County.

Various Indian tribes have myths about giants, he said, but added that he did not know whether any such tribes and myths existed in the area where Gerald Crews, a construction worker, had made a plaster cast of a footprint 16 inches long and 6 inches wide.

Crews said he noticed the track about six weeks ago near a dense forest and reported it to authorities Oct. 4.

Rhode Island, the most densely populated state in the Union, is one two-hundredths the size of Texas and less than one four-hundredths the size of Alaska.

Rec'd from M. Chenoweth 11/14/58



Two unnotated photos clipped to the newstory copied on the parallel sheet ...

So, pix probably of Sanderson c. 1958. He is barefoot, as usual, [or moccasined — he had a thing vs. shoes with raised heels — thought they were unhealthy.]

[These 3 things were clipped together]

Monday, 10/6/58

Dear Isabel,

Recovered yet ? I must admit I was a bit weary by 8:30 pm sunday night.

There's one point I am not quite clear on vis-a-vis the new CSI setup -- this is, does or does not Research section examine and pass upon applicants or not. If not, I will be most worried for Marilyn cannot be expected to do this, and without your and Lex's appraisal, God knows what we wont get into the society.

In the meantime, I propose to send any applicants I get to you, hoping you will so appraise, and then send on to Marylyn for processing. (Or who is in charge of membership ?)

The enclosed is from a very enthusiastic and fairly well informed young man who was at Blair Academy last year when I spoke there on Ufos. I enquired of the science teacher, who is a most enlightened man, about this young fellow and he told me that while he comes of a very sensible family and is not only deeply interested in but surprisingly well informed on many subjects, and seems to have a very sane attitude to them, he had a terrible scholastic record. Further enquiry elucidated the fact that this mean that he seemed totally disinterested in all normal studies, but spent his time delving into advanced history, science, and esoteric subjects.

Personally, I rather dug him -- perhaps seeinga very kindred soul and spirit, and remembering my school days ! -- I would second his membership.

Would you cope ?

Ivan

Yours,

ackn by card 10/13/58

IVAN SANDERSON, INC.
ANIMALS
325 WEST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

: CIRCLE 6-1387
NO ANSWER LEAVE
SSAGE CI 6-0430

At "farm"
Sunday.

Dear Lex,

I owe you answers to several communications and thus an apology but, dear boy, things really have gotten so fast and furious and for once to me also confuesd lately that I have little idea where I am going. (I may say that our own medico got back from his vacation last week, took me aside, and solemnly told me that he was delighted but very surprised to find Alma still with us. This was a bit of a shocker to me.) Now, I have to more or less nurse her as she is not to do anything at all and I am not to have any people around -- even as daytime visitors, if possible. This is kind of rough.

(1) We are having a near-flap up here as the enclosed will indicate. They come in every day almost. I may ring you tonight and comment on all this and the following.

(2) I think that your releases to UPI and LJ were excellent and most cogent. I am sorry that I was on the fly and could not help but I certainly could not have added anything, except perhaps to have made a one-page precis of what you wrote. Actually, I dont think LJ can read and he certainly never does so. The UPI gal, on the other hand, just might nose a story in this and do something. I only hope so.

(3) I forwarded the copies of the lecture report to LJ and Bob Reynolds with a note.

(4) So NY-NICAP got its charter. I wonder what now ?

(5) Did you hear any of the LJ surprise party last night ? I was deeply interested in one aspect of this, namely that not one contacter or crackpot(unless you include Hastings) but all the hardboiled apes were present -- we, meaning CSI, being among the uninvited. I understand that Menger at last blotted his copybook with LJ !

(6) Did you get "the Object". Bits and pieces seem to be falling all over the lot these days.

I think I had better ring you.
Love from Alma and self,
Yers,

Ivan

IVAN SANDERSON, INC.
ANIMALS
325 WEST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

ES: CIRCLE 6-1387
NO ANSWER LEAVE
SSAGE CI 6-0430

22nd July, 1958

Dear Lex,

On sitting down to write to you once again, I refered to the copy of my letter to you of two days ago and suddenly realised on rereading it, and with some horror, that you might not have realized that the greater part of it was meant purely facetiously. I am always doing this -- forgetting that other people may not share my particular approach to many things, which happen to tickle my fancy. (For instance, I only discovered at Garry Moore's going-away party, after over six years with him -- and when everybody was tight -- that all of them, except the union men of the prop department had always thought that I was "terribly correct". I must say, I was quite horrified!) Perhaps, I should use more exclamation points, or marks !

Be all that as it may (but please dont take me too seriously, ever) there is a matter here that I would like to ask you about. I enclose a breakdown that in a way speaks for itself. I know that you are very busy with many matters both personal, ufological, and by way of making a living but I wonder if you would spare a little time to bring your agile brain to bear upon this.

I have been working along now for many years (in my own little vortex I must admit, like a sort of pseudoscientific whirling dervish) and have at last come up with a lot of rather carefully sorted material. This is all purely in the hypothetical field. Apart from collecting reports, like all of us, I have not overly exercised myself on the facts of the matter. Along in my general analysis of many things (mostly "possibilities") I have come upon a necessity for some basic logical analysis of just what Ufos have been reported to do.

To get at this I have been listing what they might be able to do on certain counts. This is the result ; but, I see that I have been greatly influenced by what I have "heard" they have been alleged to do. What I want to know is whether you would:- (a) consider this breakdown, (b) suggest any regrouping you think of, (c) add to it any major categories, or subtitles you can think of, (d) eliminate any that you think to be redundant, and most important of all, (e) see if you can put a really good and as far as possible reliable or acceptable example against each. Nothing, if so done, would speak more for the whole subject, as I see it.

What I am getting at is this :- People yakk endlessly about the subject but nobody, apart from the US Airforce, has as far as I know ever really sat down and tried to analyze

(over)

the business as a whole. Speaking as one scientifically trained to another, you know as well as I do that if you or I were asked to go somewhere and investigate anything, the first thing we would do before leaving is to try and find out all the possibilities as to what might be in the area concerned, then analyze each of these and pick out the probabilities, then go over these again to try and spot the most likely, and then set up a program of examination of as many as possible. Ufology is floundering around in a welter of nothingness at the moment because nobody, as far as I can see, has ever tried to even list the limits of possibility so that none of us know what we are (or might be) dealing with.

I have been plouging along listing possibilities and I have got a whole crew of specialist friends working on all kinds of abstruse questions like the classification of size, shape, and so forth, without any special reference to ufos at all. I just want to know what the limits of lots of physical qualities are -- if known. Along the line, I begin to wonder if anybody has ever really listed the limits of what Ufos have been said to look like, what they have been said to do, and so forth.

The enclosed is my first peurile attempt in this direction. You are the only person who knows enough and also has the breadth of vision to be able to cope. We cant attempt to classify ufos themselves until we have classified what they are "said" to have done -- let along what they actually did do. But this would be a beginning.

I will send you the results of my ponderings and delvings on the purely theoretical side as they come off the typewriter. In the meantime I sincerely hope that you may be interested enough to take some thought on this list. If we can put our findings together sometime, I think we will both get a number of very worthwhile surprises. I am amazed at what other people have pointed out to me already on my side -- most obvious things that were simply staring me in the face but which I had just never put together before. It seems to be a very worthwhile endeavour and I do hope you will join me in it a bit in your spare time -- if you have any !

Yours,

Ivan

[illegible]. What have they been reported to do ?

- (1) Appearance
  - (a) Stay unchanged
  - (b) Change
    - i. in Shape
    - ii. in Size
    - iii. in Color
      - Completely
      - In part
      - In combination
- (2) Movements
  - (a) Hover
    - i. Motionless
    - ii. Gyrating
    - iii. Swaying
  - (b) Move
    - i. In straight line
    - ii. In curves
    - iii. By angular turns
  - (c) Appear & Disappear
    - i. Instantaneously
    - ii. By going away
    - iii. By dimming out
- (3) Emissions
  - (a) Stinks
    - i. Local
    - ii. Widespread
  - (b) Sounds
    - i. Continuous
    - ii. Discontinuous

    AIR-BORNE
  - (c) Electromagnetic
    - i. Lights
    - ii. Heat
    - iii. Other radiation
- (4) Actions
  - (a) Chance
    - i. Drop things
    - ii. Emit things
    - iii. Crash or Blow-up
  - (b) Deliberate
    - i. Emissions
    - ii. Bombard
    - iii. Land

Note: FURTHER BREAK-DOWNS OF EACH NEEDED.

(continued from front flap)

Living Fishes of the World
by EARL S. HERALD

The wonders of underwater life revealed in 140,000 words and more than 300 superb photographs.

300 photographs including 145 in full color

The Lower Animals: Living Invertebrates of the World
by RALPH BUCHSBAUM and LORUS J. MILNE

An unsurpassed introduction to the vast and unfamiliar world of animals without backbones.

315 photographs including 144 in full color

THE AUTHOR

Ivan T. Sanderson, a Fellow of numerous American, British and other scientific societies, began his distinguished career at the age of seventeen on what he calls a "one-boy" zoological expedition to collect animal specimens for the British Museum. After taking degrees in zoology, geology and botany at Cambridge University, he conducted zoological expeditions to many parts of the world including Southeast Asia, Africa and the Caribbean.

His books include *Animal Treasure*, *Caribbean Treasure*, *Living Treasure*, *Animal Tales*, *Animals Nobody Knows*, *How to Know the North American Mammals*, and *Follow the Whale*. His renown in the world of natural history is equalled by his popularity with the general public as a lecturer, writer and television personality.

IVAN SANDERSON, INC.

ANIMALS

325 WEST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

HONES: CIRCLE 6-1387
NO ANSWER LEAVE
ESSAGE CI 6-0430

20th July, 1958

My dear Lex,

I should have replied to yours of the 29th June long ago or at least rung you but I have been sort of unable to do anything constructive since Alma was stricken down and did not even tackle my accounts for a month~~s~~ and you know what that means to a half-Scot-half-Frenchman (or rather a Pictish-Provencal, which is what I really am.) However, I did ring Isabel after finding a note on the front page of a local newspaper in a bar on the way to NY and then hearing the same over WNEW while dressing when I got there to the effect that Le Menger and La Belle Mengeress had been caught by the FCC operating a hand-cranked oscillator hidden in a tent a thousand feet from their new 100-acre mansion over here. Let me dispose of this first.

Tell me, Lex, will you still now pooh-pooh the idea that this chappie is a deliberate communist courier ? What with that fellow hiding Hiss' microfilms in a mellon and Menger with his moon-potatos, it is bad enough, and getting the latter from a secret "landing place where they have an underground warehouse in Pennsylvania" as Mnger himself told Alma when he payed us a surprise ~~xxix~~ visit at the farm two weeks ago (he had never been here before), is worse, but using a hand-cranked oscillator to jam radio and tv is just too much. Do you know what we used that for in my intelligence work before the war ? We used it to send coded messages long distances when we had no radio by getting near enough to a powerful station and jamming it intermittently in code and then running like hell. Thus by the courtesy of certain large radio stations in various countries (which shall still remain nameless) we transmitted all we wanted on the hour to headquarters direct in another country. What's this guy playing at, and who does he think he's fooling -- frankly, the whole bloody american public and the law-enforcement outfits because they are just too damned hidebound, complacent, and unversed in the horrid ways of the rest of the world to believe such a thing. I really pity our poor country.

Now I come to think of it, I have talked to you on the phone since I got your letter, as I told you about Menger's visit here. By the way, Menger sent a telegram to LJ the other night offering to come on the show with a man who has developed a machine to extradunlimited power etc...now this is the perfect cover-up red-herring that I would drag out if I had been caught with a hand-oscillator. If you

(over)

cant explain it, explain it away, as quickly as possible and before people start asking questions. Sure he was extracting unlimyted power from somewhere -- as long as Station WKsomething or other stays on the air in Philly. Back to the potatos.

Menger told us here (and excuse if I repeat myself) that the "space people" keep them in large vats in their landing field in Penna, and that they dessicate them in some liquid on to which they turn a pale blue ray. He says that he thinks its the liquid that does the dessicating and he does not know what the ray is for. His moon-milk buttons on the other hand are dried by rays ; and one button makes two quarts of milk identical to but richer than our cow's milk. Animal not specified. I asked to be shown a potato but he said that, after having spent "quite a lot of money to get them analysed in one lab, and having them return them without comment" they have all gone to another lab which has dropped all their other work as they find "they have over 15% of carbohydrate, as opposed to only 3-4% in our earth potatoes". We have an open invitation to go visit Howard and Connie any time, and I think I will when I get the suitable female companion, and I will then ask to be taken to the Penna landing place, out right and see what happens. (Actually, Menger scares me he is so nice and so exactly like Alger Hiss.) The potatoes had to be "cut with a hack saw".

What about
dessicated potatoes
& milk being
standard G-I-
Rations for a
Russian helicopter?

All the doctors finally agreed that Alma does not have to be opened up, anyhow not now, and that her "symptoms" have very greatly improved. I would rather this than that the second set of tests should have been contrary to the first : then we would never have known where we were. We are at the farm.

This is interesting about Jung's book. Cant understand this universal puerility by even the best brains that all Ufos are one kind of thing. I suppose its lack of true scientific training -- specifically of(biological)taxonomic training. Anent this, I have just concluded a short piece for Stefan, copy of which I will send you as soon as it is cleaned up and retyped, on this very question, and listing all the possibilities under three heads -- Paraphysical, Quasiphysical, and purely Physical.

Aren't you three about due for your annual weekend up here ? We'd certainly love to have you, and now we have five spare rooms, eleven beds, four typing desks, three typewriters and two phones. Very shish !

Yours,

Ivan

IVAN SANDERSON, INC.

ANIMALS

325 WEST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

NES: CIRCLE 6-1387
IO ANSWER LEAVE
IAGE CI 6-0430

13th Jan, 1958.

Dear "Trio",

Greetings. I have retired due to excessive pressure of absolutely worthless interruptions both in NY and even at the farm, so I have to lurck elsewhere. At least I have got some writing done and now time for correspondence.

I enclose three little ditties. I have not replied to Fred Michel as I thought you might like to contact him and could save me a letter by thanking him on my behalf. My note in reply to Durant speaks for itself but you may want to pursue him further. Did you know about this latest ice bit ?

I know you are snowed under with the Michel book but how about knocking off for one evening and having an exec meeting. We have about finished organizing so perhaps we could talk about Ufos for a change. I do have a few ideas for future activities and would like to report on the idea of a joint members meeting with GS and the Archaeologists. Also, I have an idea on Null-Publicity that might net us a lot of serious members.

I have a question. If you look about ten degrees south of the presently setting sun and about forty degrees elevation you will see nightly a "star" that has been coming out up here for six months now before sunset and which then slowly sinks to the horizon but gets so bright and white it looks like a b beacon. I am extremely puzzled as to what this is and nobody can tell me. I have never noticed it before, it seems not to "sink" with the rest of the fixed stars and is much brighter than a planet at its best. Please tell me what it is.

Enclosed is copy of my next for Stefan. There is time to eradicate gross errors if you will point them out to me.

Yrs,

Ivan

SANDERSON

(A super-motel)
New Orleans
La.

about 4:30 am
Sunday, the 15th March.
1959

Dear Isabel, Lex, Ted, and the current Cat,

Dear things, how are you ? I miss you I must say, although it has only been less than two months. This, my dear friends is living but how long it will last Gawd only knows.

Before I go into facts, may I thank you Isabel for the next batch of cards. Today I have sorted all of them into States and am having them typed up a sheet per State for putting in my travelling file. So far I have been a broken reed.

Had a nice chat with Don Keyhoe et al in Washington but then we had to drive and I had to get to work. Made movies in the Okefinokee (very interesting) and four in Miami but I bust my inner-ears (both) deeo diving with an aqualung, something I had never tried before. Agony and could not even type as the tap-tap sounded like cannonfire and just about wrecked me.

Shoved off for the Suwannee River and holed up with old friends (ex Monster Tracks) for a month and slowly recovered while doing the final 65,000 words on my elephant book. Then, bloody idiot, I did it again but this time eating a bit of a plant called a water-cabbage that Manatees are supposed to like. Throat swelled up and all that but the old stomach finally gave out and I had four happy-days in Texas, where I had to go by train to perform my last (positively) two lectures. Luckily I have some old sodden friends in Dallas who coped and took me to a quack. Got back to New Orleans two days ago to rejoin my partner, Roy Pinney, the car and the equip. He had me out making a film in a bloody pirouge (canoe to you, Mam) at 6:30 am the next morning but it was so utterly beautiful I fogave him.

Until now, Isabel, I have been clobbered with a literary hangover from before my departure, these lectures, and a few other things not least of which is the seasons and the weather. Now I am cracking, and will get cracking on Forteanean, Ufological, and CSI affairs, using your invaluable cards state by state. Already we have dug up some lulus.

I am delighted to hear that LJ is going to lend his body to ~~Marilyn~~ Marilyn on the 27th and I shall either send him a tape or call. (Actually, I threw my beloved recorder on to the floor and bust it a week ago and am sunk. We have the Field Recorder and I will use tht if my own is not fixed.) This show ought todo good I suppose but I frankly dont quite know what Marilyn is driving at. Anyhoo, she is a good-hearted soul and if she can make a spot of cash for your reserahc unit it is all to the good.

By the way, anent this, the famous book after being asked for by a publisher was turned down so quickly it could have hurt but

(over)

another picked it up at once. Scared ? My, yes indeedee ! Work ought to start soon but Stefan is also clobbered (as usual).

This, my dear Isabel, is the way to live and I hope to be able to stick to it. Such things I have seen -- yah. The moment one steps over the line of one-eyed road-rats (empty beer cans) one gets into the workd of reality anf fahtasy. This poor old continent is about shot but, I must say, there are still things to see and we are seeing them and Roy is getting them on color film.

I dont expect to have a color-sighting but you never know andd we will certsinly look into Oregon Vortices, et alia.

Mine best to all the gang,
Your self-appointed roving delegate,
profoundly in ufology